

Law Enforcement News

Vol. XII, No. 9

A publication of John Jay College of Criminal Justice

May 5, 1986

The smoke clears from gun debate

NRA claims resounding victory as police seek consolation in retention of handgun-sales ban

By Jennifer Nislow

Although some law enforcement officials and handgun-control advocates congratulated themselves for achieving a partial victory in the House of Representatives last month when Rep. Harold Volkmer's sweeping gun legislation came up for a vote, most observers were forced to concede that in fact it was the powerful American gun lobby that scored a resounding triumph in taking the first major step toward overhauling Federal firearms laws that have remained largely intact for the past 18 years.

By a vote of 286-136, the House approved a majority of the provisions in Volkmer's substitute bill, but to the relief of law enforcement House members voted to retain Federal provisions banning the interstate sale of handguns. An effort to include a ban on the interstate transportation of handguns failed. The provision adopted by the House permits the

transportation of unloaded, "inaccessible" pistols, shotguns and rifles across statelines.

The legislation would also end the ban on the interstate sale of rifles and shotguns, ease record-keeping restrictions for gun dealers and increase the number of dealers who may legally sell firearms without keeping records of the transactions. In addition, firearms dealers would be permitted to transfer guns from their commercial inventory to their private collections, for future sale without record-keeping.

However, the House did approve an amendment to the bill banning the sale and possession of machine guns. Those who currently own machine guns would be permitted to do so legally, but they would be barred from selling the guns and acquiring new ones. The final version of the bill was sent to the Senate by a vote of 292-130.

Volkmer's legislation is a companion piece to the Firearms



Officer Richard Boyd of Oklahoma City, Okla., national president of the Fraternal Order of Police, directs officers from across the country as they gather on the steps of the Capitol to lobby for House passage of the gun bill approved by the Judiciary Committee.

Wide World Photo

Owners' Protection Act which was passed by the Senate last summer by a 79-15 margin. Both pieces of legislation were vigorously supported by the National Rifle Association, which spent a reported \$1.6 million in a high-powered campaign to push the legislation through. By nearly 100-1, the gun association outspent efforts by a coalition of law-enforcement groups to head off the Volkmer legislation and push for adoption of a compromise measure approved unanimously by the House Judiciary Committee.

After voting down the Judiciary Committee's bill, the House went on to reject a package of amendments to the Volkmer

legislation, offered by Rep. William J. Hughes, chairman of the House Judiciary subcommittee on crime. Hughes's amendments to continue the ban on interstate sale of handguns and to ban the sale and possession of machine guns were adopted as individual amendments.

Hughes's legislation did make it possible for Volkmer's legislation to be amended on the floor of the House. Fearing a threat by House Judiciary Committee chairman Peter Rodino that Volkmer's bill would be dead on arrival, the NRA activated a discharge petition drive which, had Hughes's legislation not been reported out, would have allowed Volkmer's bill to go directly to the

House floor for an up or down vote without amendments.

"Certainly what we ended up with in comparison to Volkmer's original bill is an improvement," said Jerald R. Vaughn, executive director of the International Association of Chiefs of Police and one of the leaders of the law-enforcement coalition. "But we're very disappointed with the final bill, which we still feel very strongly represents some serious problems to law enforcement and the public."

The vote to retain the ban on the interstate sale of handguns — termed the centerpiece of the 1968 Gun Control Act — was seen as a "significant victory" by

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Gun lobby targets chief in 'Bounce Behan' backlash

In what appears to be part of a growing tide of attacks on police leaders across the country by elements of the American gun lobby, the Citizen's Committee for the Right to Keep and Bear Arms and the Maryland and D.C. Rifle and Pistol Association — an affiliate of the National Rifle Association — last month began a campaign urging the ouster of Baltimore County, Md., Police Chief Neil Behan.

According to Behan, the groups have distributed more than 10,000 pieces of mail throughout the area, asking that residents send an enclosed post card to Baltimore County Executive Donald Hutchinson and demand that he fire the chief.

Also enclosed in the mailings were "Bounce Behan" bumper stickers and a return envelope for contributions to the Citizens Committee.

"They accused me of making false statements, of turning the police against guns and law-abiding citizens, of feeding

the press anti-gun information and becoming a national leader against your gun rights by testifying at Congressional hearings," said Behan.

"What I'm being accused of," he contended, "is exercising my First Amendment rights."

The letter distributed by the two gun groups reads: "Baltimore County Police Chief Cornelius Behan, a New York City import, is hard at work undermining your gun rights — and we must act quickly to stop him." It goes on to state: "He has used his position of authority to add credibility to his attack on your gun rights. We must strip him of that credibility. We must 'Bounce Behan.' To do this we need your help."

Behan said he found it interesting that the Bill of Rights is at the cornerstone of NRA's philosophy, "yet when a law-enforcement official speaks out about killings of Americans by guns, he should

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Part-time policing faces scrutiny in Kentucky after officer's death

The extensive use of part-time, often untrained police officers throughout northern Kentucky has come under renewed scrutiny following the line-of-duty death of a part-time officer, leaving municipalities and agencies to feel that they are wedged between a rock and a hard place.

With most communities wishing to retain their own police departments, the use of part-time officers is often essential to a department's economic survival. However, municipalities that use part-timers, who provide essentially the same services as full-time police, leave themselves uncomfortably vulnerable to vicarious liability lawsuits.

Some believe that the question of liability and the rising cost of insuring part-time police officers will become so acute in the future that the practice will be discarded altogether, leaving the responsibility for policing many small communities in the hands of county agencies.

"In smaller communities it's a double-sided sword," said Col. Richard Dotson of the Louisville Police Department. "One of the issues is economics. Towns have only so much money so they try to spread the hours as much as they can and they utilize these part-time people. The other side of the coin is, of course, liability insurance to cover them. In one community, they just laid off their part-time officer because they couldn't get insurance to cover him."

Dotson noted that his department has never used part-time police officers.

The problems surrounding the practice of part-time policing were brought to a head earlier this year with the death of John Weiss, who was working part time for the Shively Police Department when he was shot to death during an undercover narcotics investigation.

Weiss, 25, was himself a rare bird among part-time officers. He

had a bachelor's degree in justice administration from the University of Louisville and a certificate in police administration from the Southern Police Institute. He was hoping to parlay his assignment in Shively into full-time work with the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration.

"I knew John Weiss," said Dotson. "He was a certified police officer and had been through the training." But Dotson was quick to add, "While he was well qualified and met all the criteria, I still just prefer full-time people."

At the heart of the issue is the general lack of formal training for part-time officers. While these officers may attend a part-time officer's training academy at Northern Kentucky University, the 120 hours of instruction required for certification are not mandated by the state, leaving matters up to the individual department.

According to Police Chief Gregory Popbam of Crescent

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Around the Nation

Northeast

CONNECTICUT — Wallingford Police Chief Joseph J. Bevan Jr. is disappointed that his department will not be getting as many new officers next as he had hoped. Contending that the force has been operating "right at the straining point," Bevan had asked for six more patrol officers and one detective, but Mayor William W. Dickinson Jr.'s budget only requested three patrol officers. The police force has 61 officers, a level that has remained constant since the late 70's.

MARYLAND — The state last month became the 21st in the nation to adopt a mandatory seat-belt use law. By a 29-17 vote, the State Senate adopted a measure that allows police to enforce the seat-belt rule only after an officer has stopped a driver for a more serious offense. Drivers and front-seat passengers will be subject to a \$25 fine for failing to buckle up as of July 1.

MASSACHUSETTS — Reputed Mafia boss Gennaro Angiulo, who was convicted earlier this year on Federal racketeering charges, was sentenced April 3 to 45 years in prison and a \$120,000 fine. Four other reputed mobsters were sentenced following an eight-month trial — the longest in state history. Francesco Angiulo was sentenced to 25 years and a \$60,000 fine; Donato Angiulo to 20 years and a \$40,000 fine; Michele Angiulo to 3 years and a \$5,000 fine, and Samuel Granito to 20 years and a \$35,000 fine. The four Angiulos are brothers.

NEW YORK — Five reputed members of the Gambino organized-crime family last month received maximum sentences for their roles in an international auto-theft ring. Anthony F. Gaggi, 60, described by

Justice Department officials as the number-two man in the operation, was sentenced to five years and a \$10,000 fine. Two others, Ronald Ustica, 41, and Henry Borelli, 37, received life terms for conspiracy in the slaying of two rival car dealers. Borelli received an additional 150 years on 15 other counts. Edward Rendini, 36, was sentenced to 165 years and an \$80,000 fine, and Peter LaFroschia, 36, received 5 years.

Southeast

FLORIDA — Harold G. Snowden, who was South Miami's police officer of the year in 1983, was sentenced April 15 to two life terms for sexually assaulting two children. Snowden must serve at least 50 years before eligibility for parole.

LOUISIANA — A budget squeeze has forced the state police to cut off access to a central computer file for 130 statewide law enforcement agencies. The free service had provided quick information on motorists and crime records.

Police Chief Gerard A. Servary of Abita Springs resigned last month, ending a long stalemate with the mayor. The town's aldermen had asked for Servary's resignation on March 18 because the chief repeatedly refused to get board approval for hiring patrol and reserve officers, as required by state law. Aldermen also charged Servary with mismanaging the department.

A new Federal detention center for illegal aliens opened April 7 in Oakdale. The facility, which will eventually hold nearly 1,300 aliens, is the largest of its kind in the nation and the first one to be run jointly by the U.S. Bureau of Prisons and the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

SOUTH CAROLINA — A poll conducted by the University of South Carolina has shown a decline in public fear about. Seventy-five percent of those responding in the 1985 poll expressed concern, compared to 83 percent in 1981.

The State Supreme Court last month upheld the constitutionality of the state's two-year-old drug-trafficking statute, which mandates a prison term of 25 years for offenders.

Midwest

INDIANA — Marion County Sheriff James L. Wells announced recently that he would change his policy of strip-searching all prisoners in the county lockup. Sheriff's officials would not go into details on the changes, although they indicated that some people arrested for minor offenses might be excluded from the searches. The policy change was said to have been spurred in part by lawsuits filed by former prisoners.

MICHIGAN — Detroit Mayor Coleman Young has presented the City Council a \$1.6-billion budget for fiscal year 1986-87, which calls for hiring 400 more police officers.

Wayne County Sheriff Robert Ficano has assigned another 20 deputies to patrol the Detroit Metropolitan Airport as part of an anti-terrorist plan.

OHIO — Cleveland police prosecutor Patrick F. Roche has decided not to press charges against two police officers who fatally shot a man and wounded a youth during a chase of an allegedly stolen car. "The evidence fails to establish probable cause for filing any criminal charges against Detectives Frank Krob and Kenneth Luzius at this

time," Roche reported to Police Chief Howard E. Rudolph.

Assistant U.S. Attorney D. Michael Crites has been named head of the Federal Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Strike Force in Columbus. The strike force will cover 31 counties in central, southeastern and eastern Ohio.

The Ohio Supreme Court has ordered the Cleveland officials to halt implementation of the city's first police review board until arguments against the board can be heard from police unions. The court did not indicate whether it would uphold a lower court ruling that allowed the city to create the panel.

WEST VIRGINIA — Thirty state troopers have been temporarily assigned to duties at the state penitentiary in Moundsville. They'll be relieving guards who have worked extended shifts since a riot on New Year's Day.

WISCONSIN — The only police officer in Solon Springs, Leonard Fromholz, quit last month. He complained that the town council would not let him exceed the speed limit to nab speeders. He caught 180 last year.

Plains States

NORTH DAKOTA — Sheriff Gordon Taylor of Grand Forks County has announced intentions to seek a fourth term. Taylor's future may also lie in the hands of the governor, who is considering removing him for misconduct, including drunken-driving arrests.

Southwest

ARIZONA — The State Supreme Court ruled last month that a judge may not offer shorter prison terms in exchange for the voluntary sterilization of a couple who pleaded no contest to child abuse in the death of their young son. The court sent the case back to Coconino County Superior Court, and directed that another

judge handle the sentencing.

Yavapai County Sheriff H. E. "Curly" Moore, 57, last month put aside official business long enough to don a gray suit, matching Stetson and boots and say "I do" to Mary Jane Mysliwiec, 55, whom he met in January at a Republican Women's meeting. Moore, who has been sheriff for nine years, and his new wife, a Prescott bairdresser, were married in Moore's office, which was bedecked with flowers for the occasion.

San Luis police officer Jose Orduno, 22, was killed in a head-on collision April 3 while responding to an emergency call. Orduno was traveling southbound on U.S. 95, with his emergency lights on, when his cruiser collided with a northbound car, according to the state Department of Public Safety.

COLORADO — Woodland Park police officer Phillip Perrine has been named DUI Officer of the Year by the state. Perrine made 97 of his department's 182 drunken-driving arrests in 1985.

CALIFORNIA — A State Senate committee last month killed a bill that would have allowed companies to test their employees for drug and alcohol use.

NEVADA — A Federal district judge in Las Vegas last month declared a mistrial in the racketeering trial of reputed mobster Anthony Spilotro and eight other defendants. The mistrial was declared by Judge Lloyd George after reports that a \$10,000 bribe may have been offered to a juror.

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Omaha chief loses a round in feud with Mayor

Omaha Mayor Michael Boyle apparently got the last word in a feud with the city's police chief which police department sources say has been raging for the last six months.

In March, Douglas County District Judge Paul Hickman threw out a court order that would have prevented Boyle and Public Safety Director Keith Lant from ordering Police Chief Robert Wadman to transfer four top police administrators to new positions.

Hickman ruled that the chain of command outlined in the city charter and the police department's procedure manual gives Boyle the power to exercise "supervision over the executive activities" of Lant and Wadman.

Noting that the interest of the public is to have an efficiently operated police force, the judge said "This is accomplished by the chain of command, at the top of which is an individual [the mayor] answerable to the electorate."

According to one department source, the feud began when a Federal grant for a drunken driving enforcement program ran out. Boyle told Wadman that while he would not fund the program, he nonetheless wanted it continued even though it would mean cutting back on overtime pay and other areas. For unspecified reasons, Wadman did not continue the program and its discontinuation was reported as being at the hands of the Mayor. "Then the Mothers Against Drunk Driving got involved and the Mayor

was mad at the police chief for that," said the source.

The straw that apparently broke the camel's back was when Boyle was issued a ticket by a patrol officer. Boyle could not produce his driver's license when he was stopped in February for driving a car with an expired registration.

Officer Vincent Salerno wrote Boyle a no-fine ticket which gave the Mayor 15 days to register the city-leased car he was driving.

The incident prompted a meeting in Boyle's office involving Chief Wadman, Deputy Chief Robert Olson, Lant and Lant's assistant, Lieut. Foster Burdard, to discuss the ticket. While sources told the Omaha World-Herald that Boyle had ordered Olson to register the car and Wadman to put the colored license stickers on the car, Boyle denied doing any such thing.

According to the department source, Boyle contended that he was issued the ticket because of his running battle with the police department. "Somebody within the department then said that there was a quota system within the police department, and that this was a way of getting back at the Mayor," said the source. The Mayor then said that he did not want a ticket quota. "The culmination was when the deputy chief and the captain who allegedly came up with the quota system were ordered transferred by the Director of Public Safety," the source said.

Deputy Chief Robert Olson,

head of the uniformed officers bureau, and Deputy Chief Gary Crinklaw, head of the technical services bureau, were ordered to switch jobs. Capts. William Crawford, the day-shift commander of the uniform field bureau, and Charlie Parker, commander of the crimes-against-property division, were also ordered to switch jobs.

Wadman had gone to court in March to block the personnel changes. A temporary order was issued barring Lant and Boyle from forcing Wadman to make the changes. However, Judge Hickman ruled after hearing the case that while Wadman would not be "irreparably harmed" if the ban was lifted, continuation of

the ban might hurt the city.

"If a temporary injunction is granted to the plaintiff, the defendants stand to lose the full chain of command. Needless to say, the plaintiff should not be in a position to go into court each time his superior issues a valid order he does not agree with," wrote Hickman.

Wadman, who has declined to comment on the issue, could continue the lawsuit since it was a continuation of the temporary restraining order. However, the judge noted that since Wadman recognizes the need for a chain of command and further recognizes that he is responsible to the director of public safety, there is not a substantial likelihood that the

chief would succeed if the case were to go to trial.

Wadman has since filed an amended lawsuit, in which he contends that the Mayor has ordered him to perform menial tasks; order police officers to ignore violations of the law by the Mayor and his family; assign police officers as ordered by the Mayor; prohibit police from making traffic safety checks, and forbid or require press conferences.

Boyle, meanwhile, said he was pleased with the court's decision to uphold his authority. "I'm pleased that the court at this time has affirmed certain essential provisions of the City Charter. Hopefully the matter will be finally resolved soon," he said.

Court reaffirms Miranda in ruling on police questioning of suspect

In a 6-3 decision last month, the U.S. Supreme Court reaffirmed part of the Miranda decision when it ruled that police may not question suspects once they have requested an attorney at an arraignment or similar court proceeding.

In upholding a decision by the Michigan Supreme Court that threw out the convictions of two men accused of murder in separate cases, the Court broadened its 1981 decision in which police were barred from questioning a suspect prior to arraignment once he has asked for a lawyer.

The three dissenting Justices maintained that the Court went too far in protecting the rights of defendants. According to Justice William H. Rehnquist, "there is no satisfactory explanation for the position the Court adopts in this case. The Court lacks a coherent, analytically sound basis for its decision."

Rehnquist was joined in his dissent by Justices Sandra Day

O'Connor and Lewis F. Powell.

Chief Justice Warren E. Burger joined in the majority, although he apparently did so reluctantly. Burger said that it appears the judicial mind is in conflict with what behaviorists and theological specialists recognize as the natural urge to confess wrongdoing.

In one of the Michigan cases, Rudy Bladel was convicted in the Dec. 31, 1978, shooting deaths of three people at the Amtrak station in Jackson, Mich.

Three months later, Bladel was captured in Indiana and extradited back to Michigan. Bladel asked for a court-appointed lawyer at his arraignment on March 23, 1979.

Three days later, police questioned him in his jail cell. Bladel waived his right to silence without an attorney present after being read the Miranda warnings by police. He confessed to the three killings and was sentenced to three concurrent life sentences.

In the second case, Robert Jackson was arrested in Detroit and subsequently turned over to the Livonia, Mich., police in connection with the killing of R. E. Perry during an apparent robbery of Perry's home.

After receiving his Miranda warnings, Jackson confessed to breaking into Perry's home but contended that an accomplice had killed Perry.

After failing a polygraph test the next day, Jackson confessed to having killed Perry. He was arraigned in court that day and asked to have a lawyer present.

Several days later, police questioned Jackson again after telling him he had the right to remain silent or have a lawyer present. Jackson again confessed and was subsequently convicted and sentenced to two concurrent life terms.

Both convictions were overturned on appeal by the Michigan Supreme Court.

Pittsburgh superintendent quits after 11 years at top

After 11 years as Pittsburgh's police superintendent, Robert J. Coll decided to call it a career last month.

The 52-year-old Coll, who was with the Pittsburgh force for 26 years, said he plans to "take some time off, rest, relax, then go on to a new career." He said he has been offered positions in both the public and private sector, but declined to give further details.

Despite rumors that Mayor Richard Caliguiri was unhappy with Coll's performance and would be asking the superintendent to resign, Coll said the decision "is and was always mine."

Coll said he spoke with the Mayor and it was agreed that any move he made would be his own personal decision. His decision, he said, was the result of soul-searching and discussions with his family. "It is a strictly personal and economic decision," Coll said. "I felt I would be better off by taking my retirement now."

It was reportedly no secret that Coll started exploring the job market after Caliguiri formed the Department of Public Safety 16 months ago. While the superintendent was said to have been angered that he learned

about the new department only shortly before the Mayor made the changes public, Coll refused to criticize his superior in public. "It is certainly the Mayor's prerogative to hire and fire whomever he pleases and from my standpoint, I am happy that I had the chance to serve as superintendent for 11 years," Coll said.

City Councilman Jack Wagner, the chairman of the council's Public Safety Committee, said that with Coll's retirement the city is losing one of the best police executives it has ever had. "The integrity of the individual is beyond reproach," Wagner said of Coll. "Generally speaking, he has been a very positive man for the administration and this city."

Since John J. Norton took over as public safety director and Coll's superior, he has regularly criticized the police department for its failure to upgrade equipment and training.

In Coll's defense, Councilman Wagner said that the superintendent attempted to get better equipment and training but was essentially denied those resources which Norton has now been given. "It's unfortunate

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Philadelphia councilman moves to ban polygraph testing by city

Philadelphia City Councilman Leland M. Beloff has thrown the gauntlet at Police Commissioner Kevin M. Tucker's plan to implement polygraph tests for entrance into a elite police investigative unit, introducing a sweeping proposal that would ban all city departments from using such tests to determine which city employees get transferred or promoted.

Beloff's bill immediately won the support of the city's three major employee unions and preliminary support from at least 12 of the Council's 17 members.

The councilman predicted swift approval of the measure. "This is a good thing because it's aimed at the Police Department primarily but will cover all city depart-

ments," Beloff said.

The bill would forbid any appointed or elected city official in any agency, department, authority, board or commission to "directly or indirectly, solicit, request, require or demand" any city employee to take a lie-detector test when being considered for a change in job assignment.

"I think it's a good piece of legislation," said John W. King, vice president of the city's Fraternal Order of Police lodge. "I think on lateral promotions and transfers, lie detectors should not be used, and move up should be based on performance, not private and personal lives."

Tucker, however, said he considered polygraph testing an essential element in the choosing

of officers for the department's new Special Investigations Bureau, which is planned to handle probe into sensitive matters such as police corruption.

Volunteers for the unit were required to take the polygraph test until the FOP challenged the requirement in court. Tucker then agreed not to require the exam until an arbitrator decides whether such a requirement violates the city's contract with the police union.

"My program is based on establishing integrity and confidence in these units," said Tucker, "and therefore I have established a selection process for assignment to these units only. The matter is now before the courts, and I will abide by the court's decision."

People and Places

Dial M for millions

All it took was the spin of a wheel to make one retired Los Angeles cop a millionaire.

Douglas Payne was one of two Southern Californians to win \$1 million in the state lottery recently. Payne hit one of the three \$1-million spots on the 100-stop wheel.

Payne, who retired from the force in 1977 because of a disability, now works as a private detective and trains quarterhorses. The father of five and grandfather of three has a 15-year-old daughter, Deena, who was diagnosed at age two as having infantile spinal muscular atrophy and has never walked. She has an iron lung at home in Chino, Calif., which she uses occasionally.

"I'm going to do everything I can for her for the rest of my life," said Payne.

First, he said, he will use his winnings to pay the \$5,000 he owes a nursing service that cared for his daughter.

Bowled over

Sheriff Jim Bowles of Dallas County, Tex., had his faith in the U.S. mail more than restored last month, after the Postal Service dropped on his desk a letter from a woman in India addressed simply to "The Sheriff, Texas, U.S.A."

Bowles may be sheriff of the second largest county in Texas, but that did not deter the Postal Service from sending him the cryptically-addressed letter from Asra Farooq of Hyderabad, India.

"I have no earthly idea how I got it," said Bowles, "but I'll accept the courtesy and flattery from Uncle Sam."

Farooq wrote to the "Sheriff of Texas" on Feb. 2 in hopes that he would help track down her husband, who took her family's dowry of jewels and fled to America a week after the couple married in India in 1984.

Farooq wrote, "It is nearly two years since this ordeal began and I am helplessly lamenting and the nightmare of my dark future haunts me day in and day out."

Farooq said she is a helpless victim of her husband's criminal act and requested on humanitarian grounds that the sheriff do his

best to trace her husband's whereabouts and enforce his arrest so that she may be "out of his wedlock."

Bowles said his investigators are trying to confirm Farooq's claim that an international warrant has been issued in India for her husband's arrest. If that proves to be the case, Bowles said, he will issue a warrant in Texas, where the woman said her husband might be.

Of his new title, Bowles said: "It shows Uncle Sam knows where the mail ought to go. This just helps to restore our confidence in the U.S. Mail."

Internal affairs

Blood is thicker than water, they say, but that hasn't stopped Portland, Ore., Police Chief Penny Harrington from ordering a departmental investigation of her husband, Patrolman Gary Harrington.

A narcotics suspect alleged that Patrolman Harrington had warned him that he would be questioned in a cocaine-smuggling investigation, the chief reported.

According to Chief Harrington, District Attorney McCabe Schunk told her of the suspect's statement. Subsequently, Schunk and U.S. Attorney Charles Turner wrote to the chief, telling her they had found no evidence of criminal acts committed by her husband.

While prosecutors urged Chief Harrington to have her husband investigated by another police department, she chose to conduct an internal inquiry although she disassociated herself from it. According to Mayor Bud Clark, who is also the city's police commissioner, former U.S. Attorney Sid Lezak has been appointed to oversee the investigation.

Chief Harrington said at a news conference that her husband saw his friend speaking with a known narcotics dealer. She said her husband told his friend that he would be questioned by police and advised him to cooperate.

Feline farewell

The death of a "good ol' boy" had the Newport, Ky., Police Department in mourning last

Looking out for number two

Likening himself to a Broadway actor who has worked like a dog for 30 unheralded years until finally being discovered and made a star, corporate lawyer Arnold I. Burns was chosen last month for the number-two spot at the Department of Justice having had no prior experience in public office.

Burns was named associate attorney general late last year and is expected to move up to the deputy attorney general's spot sometime in the near future.

Burns said he was initially overwhelmed at being associate attorney general, the third highest ranking position in the department. "When I got to the third week, I was getting to feel pretty good," he said, "until I walked in to see the Attorney General and walked into a closet by mistake."

Attorney General Edwin Meese's first choice for Associate Attorney General, William Bradford Reynolds, was rejected by the Senate after several heated confirmation hearings that zeroed in on Reynolds's handling of civil

rights matters for the department.

While some of Meese's more conservative supporters were dismayed by his second choice, Burns's competence and "no-nonsense" managerial approach earned him quick approval from the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Burns is expected to be named deputy attorney general when the incumbent, D. Lowell Jensen, leaves to assume a Federal judgeship in California. As the number-two man, Burns will have day-to-day charge of the department in Meese's absence and will continue his present responsibility for civil cases.

Burns, who founded his own New York law firm, sees himself as a "barrister and solicitor, as the English would say." He boasts that his work in corporate and securities law has "brought more companies to the public market than most men in captivity."

While Burns has put together an extensive law practice — he will be arguing his first case before the Supreme Court this year — he

had no prior experience in public office. He came to Meese's attention when a friend of the Attorney General's heard Burns speak at a Boys Club convention — Burns was a vice president of the national organization last year — and wrote to Meese, recommending Burns for the post.

In addition, Burns was chairman of the board of directors of the Freedom Foundation, a nonprofit group whose other directors include Meese's wife, Ursula, and Colorado brewer Joseph Coors, who is a staunch supporter of the Reagan Administration.

Burns attended Union College in Schenectady, N.Y., and later graduated from the Cornell University School of Law. After three years with the New

York firm of Dewey, Ballantine, Bushby, Palmer & Wood, he struck out on his own and opened his own firm, Burns, Summit, Rovine & Feldesman. Over the past 25 years, that venture has grown to more than 80 lawyers with a practice involving a broad spectrum of corporate work.

month. Lieut. Fuzz, the department's cat, passed away in April after eight years with the force. His gray-and-white striped body was found near the police station, and police said no foul play was suspected.

Lieut. Fuzz often charmed lost children and improved the mood of many an officer. During his tenure, the feline received two promotions and brought in his share of mice and pigeons. His one reported breach of departmental rules came when he nibbled on a marijuana plant that was brought in for evidence. No reprimand was issued.

"It just won't be the same without him," said Lieut. James Bogart.

Acting career

It was a step up recently, albeit a temporary one, for Police Chief Mark Moline of Council Bluffs, Iowa, who was named acting city manager by the City Council in March.

Moline, 41, assumed the post following the forced resignation of City Manager Mike Miller. According to Mayor William Venard, the city hopes to hire a permanent administrator within six weeks. Venard added that 55 people had applied for the job before the March 31 deadline.

Moline, who acknowledged that he would be a "caretaker" until the city appointed someone permanently, said he did not plan to

carry out any major personnel or organizational changes.

Moline also said he is not a candidate for the permanent post.

Capt. Elton Jones will be serving as acting police chief during Moline's absence. Jones has held the position before, prior to Moline's appointment as chief last August.

Alive and not so well

Former Columbia, S.C., Police Chief Arthur Hees has admitted to faking his own death and fleeing in an attempt to avoid imprisonment for official misconduct.

Hess had been hired to straighten out the department's corruption problem but was arrested a year later and charged with accepting a bribe from a local businessman. Hess was subsequently acquitted of bribery and extortion charges but was convicted on three counts of official misconduct. Last June, some four years after the conviction, Hess fled the city.

Hess's bloodied car was found in a Columbia shopping mall on June 7. A car belonging to a co-worker, Mary McEachern, was reported missing at the same time and was found 10 days later in Augusta, Ga.

Hess and McEachern were arrested by Federal agents on Jan. 26 at Walt Disney World in Orlando, Fla. Hees was told he faces a

possible fine or prison term for pleading guilty to disobeying a court order to remain in Columbia while on bond from his 1981 conviction.

Law Enforcement News

John Collins

Publisher

Marie Rosen

Associate Publisher

Peter C. Dodenhoff

Editor

Jennifer Nialow

Staff Writer

April Doengea

Subscriptions

Contributing Writers: Ordway P. Burden.

State Correspondents: John Angell, Alaska; Gerald Fere, George Folkenow, Tom Gitchoff, Joel Henderson, Ivar Paur, California; Walt Francis, Hal Ness, Colorado; Martin Murphy, Florida; John Grenfield, Georgia; Melt Casey, Thomas Eynon, Alan O. Hracel, Ron Van Raaie, Illinois; David Rathbone, Indiana; Daniel P. Keller, William S. Cercare, Kentucky; Joseph Bunce Jr., Maryland; Anne Adams, James Lane, Massachusetts; Robert Shockey, Missouri; Kenneth Sovasso, Nebraska; Hugh J.B. Cassidy, Steven Egger, New York; Martin Schwartz, Ohio; William Parker, Oklahoma; Jack Dowling, Robert Kotsbauer, Pennsylvania; William J. Mathies, Larry McMicking, South Carolina; Michael Brarwell, Tennessee; Del Mortensen, Utah; Darrel Stephens, Virginia; Larry Fehr, Washington; Daniel P. King, Wisconsin.

Law Enforcement News is published twice monthly (once monthly during July and August) by LEN Inc. and John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. Subscription rates: \$15 per year (12 issues). Advertising rates available on request. Telephone: (212) 489-3592, 3516. ISSN 0364-1724.

What They Are Saying

"We're very disappointed with the final bill."

IACP executive director Jerald R. Vaughn, sizing up the outcome of voting in the House of Representatives on gun control. (1:1)

NRA claims House victory in fight to overhaul gun laws

Continued from Page 1

Susan Whitmore, a spokesman for Handgun Control Inc. "Despite what the NRA is saying, that was the central thrust of the attack," she said. "Handgun sales are plummeting and they really wanted to loosen the restrictions. That was the key provision we were lobbying to keep and we are very, very glad that the Congress stood with the police on that issue."

"We also think that the ban on machine guns was significant because that, along with the earlier passage of a ban on the armor piercing cop-killer bullets, shows that the House is really on record now as saying that objects which pose a severe threat to public safety should be prohibited," said Whitmore.

However, the NRA achieved virtually every goal it had set in lobbying for the Volkmer legislation. NRA spokesman Dave Warner called the House action "a tremendous victory for all gunowners, not just the NRA, and for all Americans who want to feel secure and uninhibited in their lawful endeavor." Warner added "We have finally gotten the law taken care of so that it will chastise the criminals and not the law abiding citizen."

IACP's Vaughn was skeptical of NRA's statements minimizing the importance of the ban on handguns. "It is interesting to note how NRA changes its story," Vaughn said. "When this thing first started, that was the primary focus of the NRA effort. Now that they've lost it, they've minimized that. It's indicative of how NRA operates."

Police Chief Cornelius Behan of

Baltimore County, Md., maintained that the gun lobby worked furiously to allow handguns to be sold anywhere in the country. "They won many things they went after, there is no question about that," Behan said, "but that was what they were after."

Behan said the NRA also lost in terms of the provisions for mandatory sentencing. "Under S.49," the chief said, "there was a serious watering by NRA of mandatory sentencing and instead it has been strengthened."

The NRA's Warner conceded that the language in the Volkmer bill is a "little bit tighter." Specifically, he said, the Volkmer bill's original provision for mandatory sentencing for handgun crimes, which was virtually identical to that in the Senate bill, was modified to read that the gun must be used "in relation to" rather than "in furtherance" of a crime, which law enforcement officials maintained added an extra element of proof for prosecutors.

Ed Murphy, legislative counsel for the International Brotherhood of Police Officers, argued that it was fear of the NRA and not the merits of the Volkmer legislation that swayed votes in the gun lobby's favor. "I personally must have talked to 120 Congressional offices and of those about 80 were going with the NRA. Of those, 20 were going on the merits. The other 60 said that they were with us, but basically, they had heard from a lot of members in their district and were concerned about keeping their jobs and getting reelected."

Murphy said he and his fellow police practitioners were "disappointed" with the Congressional

process. "We thought on the merits of the issue, there were a number of changes that needed to be made in the Volkmer legislation in order to make it acceptable to law enforcement and in order to allow law enforcement to provide effective service to the citizens of this country," he said. But, he added, while he believes Congress recognized that, they were intimidated by the NRA.

Hubert Williams, president of the Police Foundation, said that the professional approach employed by the law-enforcement coalition in its lobbying effort was initially misinterpreted by some members of Congress as a "lukewarm" attitude. "NRA was literally going crazy and using all sorts of diabolical tactics and they interpreted that sort of outrage displayed by the NRA as a fervor," said Williams. "As the members of the law-enforcement community across the country began to call in, began to talk to Congressmen and came to Washington in such large numbers, I think they began to see a different picture."

The impact of that effort by the police organizations, Williams said, made a difference in preserving the ban on interstate handgun sales. "It's clear we did not get the whole package, but it's equally clear that the NRA did not win everything that they sought," he said.

Law-enforcement lobbyists also managed to push through an amendment allowing for one annual surprise inspection of gun dealer's inventory and records, as well as one announced inspection. The original legislation prohibited surprise inspections.



©1986 HERBLOCK

DANCING TO THE NRA'S TUNE: The gun-control debate in the House, as seen by the cartoonist Herb Block in the Washington Post.

"That was a concession to the law enforcement community and was representative of law enforcement's influence on Congress," said Williams.

According to Williams, law enforcement's lobbying efforts will not stop. "The struggle is not over, we are going to continue to persist and ask the Senate to take a stand for law enforcement," he said.

"In the short term," said the IBPO's Murphy, "we're going to have to see what the Senate does. I don't think there is much

possibility of addressing the matter in the short term. There may possibly be a vote on the conference report, there might possibly be another vote in the Senate. Traditionally, it's a lot more difficult to amend a conference report than a bill," he said.

The rifle association also plans to continue its lobbying, in an effort to get the Senate to adopt the House bill. An NRA spokesman expressed concern that the bill would die if it were sent to a House-Senate conference committee.

How the House voted on guns

Following is the roll-call vote of 286-136 on Rep. Harold L. Volkmer's legislation to ease many current Federal firearms restrictions. Voting yes, in favor of the Volkmer bill,

were 128 Democrats and 158 Republicans. Voting no were 118 Democrats and 18 Republicans. An xxx indicates those not voting on the issue.

ALABAMA Democrats: Bevill, yes; Erdrich, yes; Filipp, yes; Nichols, xxx; Shelby, yes. Republicans: Callahan, yes; Dickinson, yes.	CONNECTICUT Democrats: Goldenson, no; Kennedy, no; Morrison, no. Republicans: Johnson, yes; McKinney, no; Rowland, yes.	DELAWARE Democrats: Carper, no.	FLORIDA Democrats: Bennett, no; Chappell, yes; Fascal, no; Fugus, yes; Gibbons, no; Hutto, yes; Lehman, no; McKay, yes; Mica, no; Nelson, yes; Pepper, no; Smith, no. Republicans: Billie, yes; Ireland, xxx; Lewis, yes; Meek, yes; McCollum, yes; Shaw, yes; Young, yes.	GEORGIA Democrats: Bernard, yes; Barden, yes; Fowler, yes; Hatcher, yes; Jenkins, yes; Ray, yes; Rowland, yes; Thomas, yes. Republicans: Oingrich, yes; Swindall, yes.	HAWAII Democrats: Akaka, no; Heftel, xxx.	IDAHO Democrats: Stallings, yes. Republican: Craig, yes.	ILLINOIS Democrats: Annunzio, no; Bruce, yes; Collins, no; Durbin, no; Evans, no; Gray, yes; Hayes, no; Lipinski, no; Price, yes; Rostenkowski, no; Russo, no; Savage, no; Yates, no. Republicans: Crane, yes; Fawell, no; Grotberg, xxx; Hyda, yes; Medigan, yes; Martin, yes; Michel, yes; O'Brien, xxx; Porter, no.	INDIANA Democrats: Hamilton, yes;	JACOBI, no; McCloskey, yes; Sharp, yes; Vlasovsky, no. REPUBLICANS: Burton, yes; Costa, yes; Hiler, yes; Hillis, no; Myers, yes.	IOWA Democrats: Redell, no; Smith, yes. Republicans: Evans, yes; Leach, yes; Lightfoot, yes; Tauke, yes.	KANSAS Democrats: Glickman, yes; Slattery, yes. Republicans: Meyers, yes; Roberts, yes; Whitaker, yes.	KENTUCKY Democrats: Hubbard, yes; Mezzoli, no; Natcher, yes; Perkins, yes. Republicans: Hopkins, yes; Rogers, yes; Snyder, yes.	LOUISIANA Democrats: Boggs, xxx; Breaux, yes; Huckleby, yes; Long, yes; Roemer, yes; Tauzin, yes. Republicans: Livingston, yes; Moore, yes.	MAINE Republicans: McKernan, yes; Snow, yes.	MARYLAND Democrats: Barnes, no; Byron, yes; Dyeon, yes; Hoyer, no; Mitchell, no; Mitchell, no. Republicans: Benley, yes; Holt, yes.	MASSACHUSETTS Democrats: Atkins, no; Boland, no; Donnelly, no; Early, no; Frank, no; Markey, no; Mervola, no; Moakley, no; O'Neill, xxx [the House Speaker seldom	MINNESOTA Democrats: Studds, no. REPUBLICANS: Conte, no.	MICHIGAN Democrats: Bonior, no; Carr, yes; Conyers, no; Crockett, no; Dingell, yes; Ford, yes; Hertel, no; Kildee, no; Levin, no; Tolar, yes; Wolpe, no. Republicans: Broomfield, no; Davis, yes; Henry, no; Pursell, no; Schuette, yes; Siljander, yes; Vander Jagt, yes.	MISSISSIPPI Democrats: Dwyer, yes; Montgomery, yes; Whitten, yes. Republicans: Franklin, yes; Lott, yes.	MISSOURI Democrats: Clay, no; Opat, no; Skelton, yes; Volkmer, yes; Wheat, no; Young, yes. Republicans: Coleman, yes; Emerson, yes; Taylor, yes.	MONTANA Democrats: Williams, yes. Republican: Marlene, yes.	NEBRASKA Republican: Sarant, yes. Deub, yes; Smith, yes.	NEVADA Democrats: Reid, yes. Republican: Vucanovich, yes.	NEW HAMPSHIRE Republicans: Gregg, yes; Smith, yes.	NEW JERSEY Democrats: Dwyer, no; Florio,	no; Querini, no; Howard, no; Hughes, no; Rodino, no; Roe, no; Torricelli, no. REPUBLICANS: Courter, yes; Gello, yes; Rinaldo, no; Roukema, no; Saxton, yes; Smith, yes.	NEW MEXICO Democrats: Richardson, yes. REPUBLICANS: Lujan, xxx; Skeen, yes.	NEW YORK Democrats: Ackerman, no; Adabbo, xxx; Blago, no; Downey, no; Garcia, no; LaFalce, no; Landon, yes; Maston, no; McHugh, no; Mrazek, no; Nowak, no; Owens, no; Rangel, no; Schauer, no; Schumer, no; Solars, no; Stratton, no; Towns, no; Weiss, no. REPUBLICANS: Beabier, yes; Carney, yes; DiOuardi, no; Eckert, yes; Fish, yes; Gillman, yes; Green, no; Horton, yes; Kemp, yes; Lent, yes; Martin, yes; McGrath, yes; Molinari, yes; Solomon, yes; Wortley, yes.	NORTH CAROLINA Democrats: Helms, yes; Jones, yes; Neal, yes; Rose, yes; Valentine, yes; Whitely, yes. REPUBLICANS: Brody, yes; Cobey, yes; Coble, yes; Hendon, yes; McMillan, yes.	NORTH DAKOTA Democrats: Dorgan, yes.	OHIO Democrats: Applegate, yes; Eckart, yes; Feighan, no; Hall, no; Keptur, no; Luken, yes; Oaker, no; Pense, yes; Seiberling, no; Stokes, xxx; Traflet, no. REPUBLICANS: DeWine, yes; Orndorff, no; Kasich, yes; Kind-	ness, yes; Latta, yes; McEwen, yes; Miller, yes; Oxley, yes; Regula, yes; Wylie, no.	OKLAHOMA Democrats: Coatsworth, yes; Jones, yes; McCurdy, yes; Synar, yes; Watkins, yes. REPUBLICANS: Edwards, yes.	OREGON Democrats: AuCoin, yes; Weaver, yes; Wyden, yes. REPUBLICANS: D. Smith, xxx; Smith, yes.	PENNSYLVANIA Democrats: Borski, no; Coyne, no; Edgar, no; Foglietta, no; Gaydos, yes; Gray, no; Kanjorski, yes; Kollar, yes; Kostmayer, yes; Murphy, yes; Murtha, yes; Walgren, no; Yatron, yes. REPUBLICANS: Clinger, yes; Coughlin, no; Gekas, yes; Oodling, yes; McDade, yes; Ridge, yes; Ritter, yes; Schulz, xxx; Shuster, yes; Walker, yes.	RHODE ISLAND Democrats: St. Germain, no. REPUBLICAN: Schneider, no.	SOUTH CAROLINA Democrats: Barlick, yes; Spett, yes; Tallon, yes. REPUBLICANS: Campbell, yes; Hartnett, yes; Spence, yes.	SOUTH DAKOTA Democrats: Daschle, yes.	TENNESSEE Democrats: Boner, yes; Cooper, yes; Ford, yes; Gordon, yes; Jones, yes; Lloyd, yes. REPUBLICANS: Duncan, yes; Quillen, yes; Sundquist, yes.	TEXAS Democrats: Andrews, yes; Brooks, yes; Bryant, yes; Bosta-	mants, yes; Chapman, yes; Coleman, yes; de la Garza, yes; Frost, no; Gonzales, no; R. Hall, yes; Leath, yes; Leland, no; Ortiz, yes; Pickle, yes; Stanholm, yes; Wilson, yes; Wright, no. REPUBLICANS: Archer, yes; Arney, yes; Bartlett, yes; Barton, yes; Boulter, xxx; Combest, yes; DeLay, yes; Fields, yes; Loeffler, yes; Sweeney, yes.	UTAH REPUBLICANS: Heneen, yes; Monson, yes; Nielson, yes.	VERMONT REPUBLICAN: Jaffords, yes.	VIRGINIA Democrats: Boucher, yes; Daniel, yes; Olin, yes; Siskaly, yes. REPUBLICANS: Bateman, yes; Billie, yes; Ferris, yes; Slaghter, yes; Whitehurst, no; Wolf, yes.	WASHINGTON Democrats: Bonker, yes; Dicks, yes; Foley, yes; Lowry, no; Swift, yes. REPUBLICANS: Chandler, yes; Miller, no; Morrison, yes.	WEST VIRGINIA Democrats: Mellican, yes; Rahall, yes; Staggers, yes; Wise, yes.	WISCONSIN Democrats: Aspin, yes; Kastenmeier, no; Kieckhefer, yes; Moody, yes; Oby, yes. REPUBLICANS: Ounderson, yes; Petri, yes; Roth, yes; Sensenbrenner, yes.	WYOMING REPUBLICAN: Chertoy, yes.
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Philly police to face the media

Philadelphia police commanders are busy getting ready for the moment when the media spotlight is turned squarely on them.

As part of a plan implemented by Police Commissioner Kevin M. Tucker, members of the Philadelphia police command staff recently engaged in a three-day seminar on media relations presented by Washington public relations consultant Jack Warner.

"My objective," said the commissioner, "is to push out of the commissioner's office a lot of the responsibilities there now, including public affairs." Tucker said that he hopes eventually to train every commander from the level of captain on up. It would

then be the commander's responsibility to field questions from reporters.

"We're going to train captains, we're going to train inspectors, and they are going to be responsible for their districts, for responding to media inquiries," Tucker said. "My office will basically be dealing with policy issues. You will be dealing day-to-day with the media."

Tucker's plan will complete a move begun in 1980 when Commissioner Morton B. Solomon created a public affairs office to improve the department's media relations. Under the administration of Commissioner Joseph O'Neill, the department virtually shut itself off from the media. An adversarial relationship

developed between the media and the police department, and officers were wary of speaking to reporters for fear of jeopardizing their jobs.

Warner, who previously headed the U.S. Secret Service's public affairs office, told seminar participants that that sort of attitude simply causes more problems. It is difficult to get the media to report on the good things the department is doing, he said, when the department is unwilling to discuss its problems with the media.

In training Philadelphia's police commanders, Warner used a program that was developed for the Secret Service to train field commanders in media relations.

Crime Prevention Council opens nominations for fifth annual awards

The best in community crime prevention will be honored again this year by the Crime Prevention Coalition, which recently began accepting nominations for its fifth annual National Crime Prevention Awards.

The awards are due to be given out during National Crime Prevention Month in October.

The coalition, chaired by Assistant U.S. Attorney General Lois H. Herrington, annually recognizes superior efforts to make communities safer and more vital places to live and work.

"The National Awards are a magnificent opportunity to recognize individuals and groups who exemplify the best in com-

munity crime prevention," said John A. Calhoun, executive director of the National Crime Prevention Council. "Each year the awards re-emphasize the vitality, commitment and creativity of programs and people across the nation," he said.

Awards may be won by any group, individual or community, even if the recipient is not a member of the coalition. To be eligible for the awards, program activities should cover the period from January 1, 1985 through June 30, 1986.

Last year's winners included Stroh's Breweries, the community of Ft. Jackson, S.C., and WVEC-TV of Hampton, Va.

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A fascinating historical account of modern lawlessness among urban institutions in California during the 1960's.

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The result of a five-year study of criminal justice education in America, the book provides a valuable of the overall state of the field, and the views of those involved.

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In this work scholars from the International Society of Criminology examine new trends and preventive measures in such areas as border delinquency, illegal aliens, smuggling, narcotics, terrorism, illegal arms traffic, currency offenses and transnational fraud.

European Policing: The Law Enforcement News Interviews.

Edited by Michael Balton, 120 pp. (pb).

Of particular importance to those interested in comparative policing, this volume presents interviews with senior police officials from France, Germany, Italy, Denmark, Ireland and England. The officials outline the history and operations of their respective police forces, particular law enforcement problems in their countries, and contrasts between European and American policing styles.

Crime, Criminals and Corrections.

By Lloyd McCorkle and Donal E. J. MacNamara, 288 pp. (pb).

The combined effort of two of America's leading penologists, this work reflects diversity and cohesion, incorporating selections — many now out of print — that are as timely today as they were when first written.

The Signs of Crime: A Field Manual for Police.

By David Powis, 236 pp. (pb).

A successful senior police official of Scotland Yard offers practical examples of behavior, attitudes and life styles that may serve as possible indicators of criminal activity.

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By Antony Simpson, 226 pp. (hbk).

An intensive review of the historical and contemporary literature on police corruption. The author examines theoretical sources, historical studies, reports of governmental commission, and in a special chapter reviews the literature on political governmental corruption that affects law enforcement.

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By Nina Duchaine, 198 pp. (hbk).

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Where to look when the budget goes bust — II

As police agencies try to cope with ever tighter budgets, many are looking for new sources of revenue. In last issue's column we considered donations to the police



Burden's Beat

Ordway P. Burden

through nonprofit corporations, fund-raising campaigns and foundations. Now we turn to other possibilities.

According to the booklet "Strategies for Supplementing the Police Budget," published last year by the National Institute of Justice, one of the emerging sources of extra income for police departments is the seizure of property and cash used in the commission of certain crimes. There's nothing new about forfeiture of property and money as punishment for crime, but state laws enacted in recent years have enhanced its attraction for police.

Probably the most expensive forfeiture law is Florida's, which permits the forfeiture of any "instrumentality" used in the commission of any felony. Furthermore, the Florida law allows police to keep all forfeited money and property and prohibits local governments from reducing police budgets correspondingly. As a result some departments have reaped a bonanza. The Fort Lauderdale police, for example, collected about \$6.5 million in forfeitures from 1980 to 1983. In 1983, the Miami police sold about

\$500,000 worth of forfeited property and kept a dozen confiscated cars. The same year, the relatively small department in Delray Beach confiscated \$240,000 in cash, a \$24,000 Formula boat, a Mercedes Benz and a Cadillac.

Of course, Florida is not typical of all states. For one thing, the tremendous volume of drug traffic flowing through the state from Central and South America creates bigger prizes for forfeiture cases. For another thing, the Florida law is much more generous to law enforcement than the laws in most other states. In some states, all seized property goes to the state or local treasury, with no direct benefit to law enforcement. In others, the police must share any windfalls with state or local governments. In addition, many states restrict forfeiture proceedings to drug cases and other specified crimes. Only Florida, Colorado and New York permit seizures in all felonies. Still, forfeiture is growing. The police departments in Oklahoma City, Atlanta, Wayne County, Mich., Providence, R.I., Phoenix and Chicago have made good use of their state laws to seize cars and cash from offenders, usually in drug cases.

In many states, seizing assets connected with crimes is not as easy as falling off a log. There are court costs to consider, the question of whether the cash or property is worth the trouble, and the complexity of state laws on forfeiture. In a couple of states, the law is so complex that forfeiture is worthwhile in only the highest cases. Some depart-

ments have also found that prosecutors who already have heavy caseloads are reluctant to pursue forfeiture.

The "Strategies" booklet suggests other ways to supplement the police budget, although most are nickel-and-dime propositions compared with the windfall to be expected from seizing assets in a major drug case. One such approach involves charging user fees for such police services as issuing licenses and accident reports, and imposing service charges for crowd and traffic control at sporting events, concerts and parades. As a rule such user fees go directly into the municipal treasury, and thus they don't add to police income. Nevertheless, some police administrators believe they give the department leverage with the city council at budget time because the police can show added revenues for the municipality. In some cities, fees are charged for answering false alarms beyond a specified number of free runs. The fees partially offset the responding officers' time; usually another result is that there are fewer false alarms because owners upgrade their alarm systems to avoid paying the fees.

In California, a couple of cities have passed a police tax of up to \$300 a year per resident to maintain police services during a time of reduced tax revenues. Several states have added a dollar or two to certain fines or earmarked a portion of current fines to be used for law-enforcement training.

Perhaps the most intriguing ef-

fort to supplement police income was tried by the Atlanta Police Bureau. It was an attempt to collect a 10 percent reward the Internal Revenue Service offered for providing information about tax evaders. In 1983, the Atlanta department turned in 31 cases where they had strong evidence of tax evasion by racketeers, in hopes of collecting the rewards. "They were good, sound lottery and cocaine cases," Deputy Chief Calvin Childers said. "The IRS wouldn't give us an answer for a long time, but finally they turned us down." Chief Childers said the reason the IRS gave was that the reward provision was designed

for individuals, not for municipal agencies. "That doesn't make sense," he opined. "I wish somebody else would pick up the idea and pursue it. It would have to be somebody in Washington, though."

Any law enforcement association out there feel like taking on the IRS?

(Ordway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Washington Twp., Westwood P.O., NJ 07675.)

Substance Abuse: Dilemma of Law Enforcement

A two-day conference at John Jay College of Criminal Justice — a forum for discussion, information exchange, planning and policy development on the organizational and behavioral conflicts that substance abuse brings to law enforcement organizations.

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DEA agrees to reclassify synthetic THC for med use

An agreement has been reached between the federal Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML) that would allow the marketing of a synthetic marijuana pill for cancer chemotherapy patients.

Under the terms of the agreement, NORML has withdrawn a request for hearings under the Administrative Procedures Act on the medical benefits of marijuana and the DEA has agreed to hold the hearings "in the near future."

The DEA will reclassify synthetic THC, the active ingredient in marijuana, from a Schedule I drug, which classified it as an illegal substance with no medical benefit, to a Schedule II drug, a substance which is still restricted but which has a recognized medical value.

The drug will be marketed under the name "Marinol" by Unimed, a New Jersey company. "NORML feels it is in the best interests of seriously ill patients to make THC available by prescription as soon as possible," said the group's national director, Kevin

Zeese. "If DEA moves quickly, the 'pot pill' will be available to cancer patients later this month."

Studies have shown that marijuana and its principal active ingredient, THC, are effective in counteracting the vomiting and nausea associated with chemotherapy. The decision to reclassify THC was called a "victory for common sense" by Robert Randall, a glaucoma sufferer who heads the Alliance for Cannabis Therapeutics. Limiting the availability of THC to only those 250,000 chemotherapy patients, however, is an "artificial and narrow" decision, he said.

"There are another 250,000 Americans who receive radiation treatments and THC should be available to them as well," said Randall. "Nevertheless, it is only a matter of time now until both THC and [natural] marijuana are available to patients with a number of life and sense-threatening disorders."

According to Paul V. Bollenbacher, president and chief executive of Unimed Inc., the drug will initially be marketed on a regional basis, with distribution due to start in May.

Flashback



1954: Capital idea

Sgt. Albert C. Wilson of the Atlantic City, N.J., police no longer had to worry about carrying a hulky radio around with him, ever since a police radio technician, Lawrence H. Smith, created the miniature hat radio that fits snugly and without hulk in the band of a foot patrolman's cap. The unit, which is concealed except for the antenna rising from Wilson's hat badge, weighs less than five ounces including the batteries. Smith debuted the radio, along with a companion model for motorcycle helmets, as his contribution to Atlantic City's centennial celebration.

Wide World Photo

Howard:

The only alternative in stopping drug use

By John A. Howard

The proposal of the President's Commission on Organized Crime for addressing the epidemic of illegal drugs is attracting much criticism. The commission had the audacity to step across a sacred boundary of the dominant cultural worldview and must pay dearly for that blunder. If the media's trashing of this first realistic plan for reducing drug use succeeds in tabling the matter without serious public consideration, it will be a national misfortune.

What is the effrontery that has been committed? The commission has acknowledged that the two principal techniques now employed to contain the problem of drugs — antidrug education and apprehending the traffickers — are not getting the job done, even though both are being massively applied.

If it is not possible to block the supply of drugs, nor to persuade citizens not to use them, about all that's left is to crack down on the users. The commission has proposed that employees of the Government and of Government contractors be

tested for the presence of drugs, and that the users be penalized.

Such a course of action, say the critics, would be an altogether intolerable breach of the right to privacy.

This reaction illustrated a blind spot in the prevailing public philosophy that walls off any effective remedy, not just for the drug epidemic, but for all of America's social pathologies, including family disintegration, crime, pornography, video violence and litigiousness.

When a fundamental political principle of the free society (e.g., the right to privacy, freedom of the press) conflicts with the common-sense response to a condition that threatens the well-being of the community, the natural guardians of the

Continued on Page 13

Dr. John A. Howard, the president of the Rockford Institute, was a member of the National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse from 1971-1973. This article originally appeared in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.

Other Voices

A sampling of editorial views on criminal justice issues from the nation's newspapers.

The penalty for murder

"Most convicted murderers, the Justice Department reported this week, spend less than seven years behind bars — an amount of time that, to many Americans, seems too brief. Before you conclude that the nation has gone soft on criminals, though, consider the fact that most killings aren't premeditated, and that the length of a prison term is less important than what happens to an inmate while he's serving it. Few would argue against a life sentence for a cold-blooded, stranger-to-stranger murder. But homicides don't generally fit this pattern. They usually grow out of disputes between people who know one another. Further, such murders are typically committed in the heat of passion and under the influence of alcohol — and the killer will never kill again. For this kind of crime, seven years in prison may be appropriate, especially if the perpetrator acknowledges his action and shows remorse. Imprisoning killers for longer periods might exact more vengeance, but wouldn't necessarily prevent further deaths. Some may be so ruthless they may never repent; others may be ready for release in less than a year. To safeguard society, it may be less important to focus on how long a person stays locked up than on how well he is supervised once he's released. Clearly, a weak parole structure can undermine the strongest cellblock."

— The Denver Post
April 2, 1986

The gun debate and public safety

"Every year, more than 11,000 Americans are murdered with handguns. Every year, the gun lobby tries to repeal the 1968 Gun Control Act, to make buying guns as easy as buying soap powder. They have nearly succeeded. They have pushed a gunslinger's charter through the Senate. It might now carry the House. Their opponents have been reduced to producing a 'reform' bill that makes buying guns easier than now, but at least leaving most restraints on the sale of handguns. It's partly a regional debate. A dozen wide-open Western states, where the skies are not cloudy all day, oppose all gun control. They see it as a question of personal freedom and constitutional rights. The cities see gun control as crime control. Police organizations are solidly against McClure-Volkmer — which they call the 'cop-killer bill.' The national interest is the defeat of both bills — and a strengthening of the 1968 act. It won't happen, so the best to hope for is the compromise bill, which at least keeps some limits on handguns."

— The New York Daily News
April 8, 1986

Police work public appreciates

"Some months ago, the Houston Police Department made a survey to determine crime rates by location. One thing the survey turned up was that automobiles in shopping center parking lots were prime targets. This is one survey that wasn't shelved. Instead a team was put together. Fancy cars were parked in lots at three malls. Police watched from nearby vans. In 18 working days, 72 arrests were made for attempting to steal the cars, looting parts or just plain vandalism. That's the kind of police work the public appreciates. Well done."

— The Houston Chronicle
April 2, 1986

Logan:

Private prisons, Part 1: A yardstick for system

By Charles H. Logan

When we take a close look at how crowded, shabby, dangerous and expensive our prisons are, we are often shocked, but we should not be surprised. If a mandated public service is provided by a monopoly, legally protected from competition, what can we expect? Unmet demand, low quality and high cost — precisely the conditions that now characterize imprisonment.

It does not have to remain this way. While the demand for imprisonment must remain a legitimate monopoly of the state, it is quite appropriate to encourage competition on the supply side.

Many states, including Connecticut, already supply most or all of their non-secure, community correctional services through private contractors. What has begun in other states, but not yet in Connecticut, is the private operation of secure facilities. At the moment, private companies own or operate about 24 correctional facilities around the country, but the number is increasing rapidly.

Recently, one company has even offered \$100 million for rights to manage the entire state correctional system in Tennessee, for an annual fee competitive with the current departmental budget. The offer includes an additional investment of \$150 million from private sources for capital improvements.

Commercial prisons are significant not because they expand system capacity, but because they provide an alternative standard against which to measure performance. How can we be sure that the government is running our prisons in the most just, humane, effective and efficient manner possible?

One good test is to see whether private enterprise can do it better. Commercial prisons introduce an element of competition that is as important to most of the processes of government as it is to

private enterprise. As a mechanism of evaluation, accountability and control, it is unmatched.

One advantage of private prisons is that they can be more efficient and less expensive. Available cost figures are limited, but they support an expectation of savings. A review of current contracts shows that operating costs may be one-quarter to one-third less in a private prison than in its public counterpart.

Even bigger savings occur with new construction because private companies can build faster, at better prices and pay off debt more quickly when the facilities are privately owned than is possible under the normal procedures for government construction.

Private contracting also serves the public by distributing risks. This is especially important in the administration of public policy, where concentration of decision-making magnifies the consequences of ignorance, uncertainty and error.

If a state launches a major prison construction campaign and builds an army of tenured civil servants, based on a long-term projected trend that does not materialize or that unexpectedly reverses itself, the cost will be monumental.

But if several competing contractors are responding continuously to projected needs, it is unlikely that they will all make the same mistakes at once. Some contractors will predict better than others or be able to respond more quickly to altered predictions. These companies will survive and prosper by being able to

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Charles H. Logan is a professor of sociology and criminology at the University of Connecticut-Storrs. This essay was originally published in the Hartford Courant.

Letters

Van Raalte, 1

To the editor:

I had occasion to read your article on Ron Van Raalte in the March 24, 1986, issue of LEN, and I would like to compliment you on an informative and interesting interview. I am interested in corresponding with Mr. Van Raalte and was hoping you could provide me with his address.

KEVIN McALISTER
Brooklyn, N.Y.

(Persons interested in contacting Mr. Van Raalte should write to him c/o Avis Rent A Car System Inc., Great Lakes Zone, P.O. Box 66466, O'Hare International Airport, Chicago, IL 60666.)

Van Raalte, 2

To the editor:

I read that interview with Van Raalte and he is full of crap. While I admire his work to trace the history of officers killed in the line of duty, we face the same prob-

lems that he outlines.

We started listing officers just before 1960. We tried to enter on each card we kept the date and how the officer was killed. Between 1966 and 1977 I was not director and the records were not well maintained. Indeed there may be errors and we correct them.

The FBI does not supply anyone the names of officers killed but does notify all departments when an officer is killed. We depend on members at large to send us clippings and for departments to assist.

All through the article he says how this group or that group or that city is not helpful. We have the same problem. That he questions this memorial is his problem and not mine.

I admire his work. It will be a giant step to have such data. If he ever contacted us I don't recall it.

I really get tired at those "digs" when someone like Van Raalte comments about his doubts about the Hall of Fame.

GERALD S. ARENBERG

Director
American Police Hall of Fame & Museum
North Port, Fla.

Bloated, out of shape, lethargic, self-destructive — not an enviable condition in which to find oneself. Yet that is essentially the shape in which Jerald R. Vaughn found the International Association of Chiefs of Police when he arrived in Gaithersburg, Md., last September to begin work as the association's new executive director. Perhaps IACP's catalog of woes over the past five years needs no recounting, but it is safe to say, as Vaughn himself observed, that the organization "was indeed very screwed up."

To some, Vaughn's accession to the top staff job at IACP might have been seen as akin to taking over as skipper of the Titanic. But Vaughn hit the ground running, patching holes to keep the good ship afloat while more enduring repairs could be developed and put into place. He put the house staff on notice that a trim, muscular operation was the order of the day, then proceeded to pare away the organizational fat that had set in after years of living high on the hog thanks to Federal grants. No longer would an indifferent, unresponsive staff be deemed acceptable, he said, nor would the organization be allowed to fall prey to the charms of "easy money" from the Federal treasury.

Vaughn's vision of a lean, hard-working IACP staff went into high gear on January 1, when he unveiled a major reorganization of the house staff that consolidated IACP operations in four functionally-arranged divisions. Old "colonels" were swept out and the "regiments" were put on notice that service to members and to the police profession were to be the order of the day.

Tackling IACP's internal problems would in itself have been a tall order for any well-intentioned executive director. For Vaughn, however, taking over the reins at IACP also meant walking head first into the thick of a battle over Federal firearms laws. That battle, which pitted an ad hoc coalition of police groups against the awesome power and wealth of the National Rifle Association, served to propel Vaughn into the national spotlight as an outspoken advocate of reasonable, sane, balanced gun laws. And, in addition, the struggle against the gun lobby helped to set the stage for possible future cooperation among police organizations and expose deep divisions in relations between the NRA and the police chiefs' group.

Vaughn is emphatic in underscoring both the new cor-

diality between IACP and other groups and the chasm that has opened between IACP and the gun lobby. The work of the ad hoc coalition is continuing, and Vaughn appears eager to keep that collegial spirit alive and well in areas other than lobbying for gun controls. As he puts it, the relationship of IACP to other police groups will be based on "cooperation, communication and trust," and he does not hesitate to suggest that "the most offensive part of IACP's history is their self-righteousness with respect to how they view other organizations."

After 18 years as an active police officer, including stints as chief of police in Oarden City, Kan., and Largo, Fla., Vaughn acknowledges that life is somewhat different at IACP, rubbing elbows with Presidents, Attorneys General and all manner of domestic and foreign law enforcement officials. But while such interactions may seem a heady brew for the Denver native, he is not about to lose sight of what he was hired for: to return IACP to its former pre-eminence among police organizations through hard work and not looking back at "the dark days," except to learn from mistakes. It could be a new era, he suggests, one that will see IACP trimmed down, pepped up and ready to lead the charge once again.

"The seriousness of the problems within IACP threatened the future. The mood of the membership had reached a point where people were saying to heck with IACP."

Jerald R. Vaughn

Executive director of the International Association of Chiefs of Police

Law Enforcement News interview
by Peter Dodenhoff

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS: Now that the votes are in on the gun issue in the House, how do you size up the result? Victory or defeat for the steering committee?

VAUGHN: It's a partial victory. Certainly what we ended up with is an improvement in comparison to Volkmeyer's original bill. But we're very disappointed with the final bill. We still feel very strongly that it represents some serious problems to law enforcement and the public.

It's interesting to note how NRA changes its story. When this thing first started, the primary focus of the NRA effort was to allow interstate sales of handguns. Now that they've lost it, all of a sudden they minimize that. So I think that's indicative of the way the NRA operates. But in this particular issue I think the interstate sale provision obviously was important. However in my judgment there are two other aspects that I think are just as important, and that is the transfer of an unlimited number of firearms to private collection after a year and a day by a dealer, who could then sell them without any record-keeping requirement at all. I think that has a tremendous potential for flooding the market with unrecorded guns and in very large quantities. The other provision I have some serious difficulties with is the out-of-business gun dealer records provision, that essentially will remove those

records from availability to law enforcement for tracing purposes. That will probably have a very dramatic effect on the ability of law enforcement to trace weapons.

LEN: The NRA has hinted that they'll push the Senate to adopt the House's version of the bill without going to conference committee. What do you make of that?

VAUGHN: I think the NRA recognizes that there could be some problems, that there's a great deal more awareness of just how flawed that bill is. So I think at this point they'd like to move it as quickly as possible without losing any more than they have.

LEN: What happens now as far as the law enforcement
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VAUGHN: We're going to make the Senate aware of what our concerns are, just as we have, and also try to convey to them the potential ramifications of the bill as we see it, with respect to the potential threat to public safety and the difficulties law enforcement will encounter in doing their job. The degree to which they respond to that I don't know. If the NRA has the same stranglehold on the Senate as they do on the House, I'm not sure how much effect we will have there.

LEN: At various times throughout this debate, the NRA has claimed that the House Judiciary Committee has sat on gun-law reform for the past seven years and only now is hustling a bill through in a last-minute effort

to stave off the McClure-Volkmer bill. What do you make of that kind of contention?

VAUGHN: I don't put a great deal of stock in anything the NRA says, because they have consistently made statements that have later been refuted publicly and that they have admitted are in error, and they engage in a great deal of self-serving rhetoric to advance their particular cause. So I don't put great stock in what they say. It's important to note that the perceived need for change is not shared by all with the same degree of fervor that the NRA has. Not everybody is convinced that the 1968 Gun Control Act is the worst piece of legislation to come along. In fact, the NRA insults the intelligence and the ability of those lawmakers who were in office in 1968 by implying that they were reckless and hasty in their enactment of that legislation. It may not be perfect, but I'm not convinced that it was a thoughtless piece of legislation to begin with.

LEN: Relations between NRA and the IACP prior to the current gun-law debate have been relatively collegial and cooperative. When the dust finally settles on the current debate, what is likely to be the status of the relationship between the two groups?

VAUGHN: You're correct in that the previous relationship has been good. In this particular case, however, their tactics have been so outrageous, their arrogance

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'For the NRA to engage in such despicable, self-serving tactics as implying they speak for law enforcement really serves to erode any respect for them as an organization or their views in this issue.'

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has been so blatantly offensive and their rhetoric so self-serving that I find it difficult to believe that there will ever be a close relationship between the two again.

LEN: So at best we're talking about some kind of uneasy peace?

VAUGHN: This has brought to the surface some fundamental differences between the NRA and law enforcement. Law enforcement's primary objective is the protection of people's lives, safety and property. The NRA's primary objective is what they perceive as the protection of the right of people to have guns. That difference may very well not be compatible in a society where crime is beginning to increase. The question is, is the answer to violent crime increasing the number of firearms? Well, the NRA obviously has one side of that issue and we have another. I think it's time for law enforcement to examine its relationship with the National Rifle Association, to carefully analyze the objectives of law enforcement and really determine if in fact the objectives of law enforcement and the objectives of the NRA are really compatible.

LEN: So then will relations between the two groups be considered on a case-by-case basis in the future, as opposed to an open-armed kind of welcome?

VAUGHN: Probably the underlying consideration in the relationship of the two in the future lies in the fact that in law enforcement we embrace the idea that integrity is a critical component of law enforcement. The tactics employed by the NRA on this issue have clearly demonstrated a lack of integrity. They've engaged in a campaign of misinformation, deception, out-and-out lies in many cases that just raise serious questions about their level of integrity. The question then becomes, does law enforcement want to sleep with the same group that engages in activities that are inconsistent with one of the most important principles that make for quality law enforcement?

Spokesmanship

LEN: At various stages of this debate, the NRA has challenged the IACP leadership — yourself and Chief John Norton in particular — saying that you do not speak for the rank-and-file membership of your organization. Are you comfortable with the extent of the backing that the IACP's position on this issue has within the ranks of the organization?

VAUGHN: Let me answer that in two ways. First of all, they say we don't speak for law enforcement. Who the hell do they think they are to attempt to speak for us or our membership? They aren't even police officers; they've never spent one day on the street as police officers in most cases. There may be a few exceptions to that, but who do they think they are to attempt to tell Congress how law enforcement feels about anything?

As to the second part of that question, state after state has passed unanimous resolutions in support of our position. As we've made our members more aware of the ramifications of the McClure-Volkmer legislation, we've increased significantly the number of chiefs who are very actively working with their Congressional

delegations to make known the law-enforcement view. I've met with chiefs' associations all over this country, and I know what the police chiefs in this country have on their minds. For the NRA to engage in such despicable, self-serving tactics as implying they speak for law enforcement really serves to erode any respect for them as an organization or their views in this issue. It would be to me like the pharmaceutical manufacturers deciding that Valium needed to be legalized to the extent that it would no longer require a prescription, and for them to go to Congress and say, "Law enforcement supports this move to decontrol the use of controlled pharmaceuticals." Law enforcement wouldn't stand still for one minute for that. There's no difference there.

LEN: As you see it, what's brought about a situation in which the Reagan Administration, which regularly professes its staunch support for law enforcement, has suddenly positioned itself against a coalition of police groups on the gun issue?

VAUGHN: I think a lot of it has to do with PAC [political action committee] money and commitments that are made — commitments not necessarily made at the highest levels of the Administration, but commitments nonetheless — and a lack of law-enforcement involvement to articulate its position early on in this debate. So in part that's our fault.

LEN: What do you make of the seemingly contradictory public and private statements that Attorney General Meese has made regarding the gun issue?

VAUGHN: I regret that the Attorney General, who is the chief law-enforcement officer in the United States, chose to turn a deaf ear to 11 professional law-enforcement associations in this country. I think he's being a loyal soldier, though. The President has taken a position and he's tried to stay in concert with his boss on this issue. I think he's been very uncomfortable with it — privately he's made comments to people that he's not particularly thrilled with the Volkmer legislation — but just as a lieutenant has an obligation to support the position of his chief, the Attorney General has an obligation to support the President of the United States.

'We have not been very effective in dealing with issues on a proactive basis. We get real indignant about how screwed up a law is and try to fix it after the damage has been done.'

LEN: And as such you don't anticipate any lasting uneasiness growing into the relationship between the Attorney General and the police chiefs of this country?

VAUGHN: Well, obviously we strongly disagree with his position in this particular issue, but one issue doesn't make either a good or a bad Attorney General. We just simply disagree and we understand the difficulty of his role as a subordinate to the President. I don't think it diminishes the future relationship with the Attorney General.

Congress-watching

LEN: A moment ago you suggested that the law enforcement community might have been caught at unawares on this gun issue and thus stepped into the lobbying hattle too late. Might the IACP's internal trouble of a few years ago have had anything to do with policing's being caught napping on the issue?

VAUGHN: Well, that's certainly one reason for it. I'm not sure that IACP was as strongly committed as it should have been to continually monitoring legislation that could affect public safety or the effectiveness of law enforcement. That's a weakness of this organization, and certainly one that I've moved to change.

We've been told by Congressmen time and time again that law enforcement has been very disorganized, that they receive conflicting views from law enforcement on issues, and I think it points to a major weakness in law enforcement in this country. We have not been very effective in dealing with issues on a proactive basis; we always wait until the horses are out of the barn and then we get real indignant about how screwed up a law is and we go back and try to fix it after the damage has been done. As a challenge, it's probably the most important thing law enforcement is facing — to come together, to stand united, to stay informed and to work proactively to insure that laws which are not in the best interests of public safety or law enforcement don't just get ram-

rodded through Congress like this McClure-Volkmer legislation has been.

LEN: Has there been any talk among the various member groups in the steering committee about taking on more of a watchdog role on the Federal legislative front?

VAUGHN: We've discussed that, and I think we all recognize the value of the unity now, based on our experience with this gun legislation.

LEN: Are there any plans for other kinds of joint endeavors involving the various member organizations, or is the legislative angle more of a concern than anything else?

VAUGHN: Our time has been so consumed with this gun bill that we haven't had a great deal of time to talk about that, except in a very broad, general sense. After this issue is behind us we'll sit down and talk in much greater detail about what possibilities there are and what structure would be appropriate.

LEN: So you do see some reasonable prospect for cooperative efforts, even if you've not yet defined the topics, the terms and the conditions...

VAUGHN: Not only do I see it as having reasonable prospects, I see it really as a mandate. We should devote our time to doing those things that help us fight crime, and not devote our time to fighting with each other. That's been probably my longest-standing aggravation in law enforcement, that cops spend more time fighting with each other than they do fighting crime.

LEN: Has the controversy over the gun issue served to divert either attention or resources from IACP's internal problems?

VAUGHN: I think it's been an issue that has caused us to rally together, to devote our energies to a significant law enforcement issue instead of a lot of internal bickering and in-fighting and righteous indignation and holier-than-thou attitudes that have prevailed in this organization for as long as I've been a member. IACP needed a

good shaking out and some fresh faces and some new direction, and this gun issue has really been very positive from the standpoint that it's caused people to come together.

LEN: Has IACP's spokespersonship on the gun issue helped in terms of reasserting the organization's claims of preeminence in law enforcement?

VAUGHN: I think so, but again, I've tried to emphasize to all those I have spoken to that IACP is not going to try to look good by making somebody else look bad. If we're going to emerge in that leadership role, it will be because we bust our butts and work hard. In this particular case, we've worked very hard on this gun issue, and we've evolved naturally in a leadership role — which does not imply that we've done any more work. All the groups in the steering committee have worked incredibly hard. They're good folks who have just done a magnificent job and have put their own personal differences aside to come together on this.

Quantum leap

LEN: In your coming to IACP, you went virtually overnight from being the police chief of a small city in Florida to becoming a national figure in a highly-charged debate. What was that sort of change meant in terms of its personal impact?

VAUGHN: It's a quantum leap. To give you an example, I was in St. Cloud, France, at an Interpol meeting and the White House sent a telegram here to the office and to my home, inviting me to a White House briefing with the President. My wife called me at 3:30 in the morning, Paris time, all excited, and that call was followed up by a call from my secretary that the White House had sent a telegram wanting me to meet with the President. As I told my wife, this doesn't seem real. I'm in Paris and I get a telegram from the White House. Life sure has changed. And I think it's probably been the reason that

Interview: IACP director Jerald Vaughn

I really haven't seen this as a job at this point; it's been more of an adventure. If they fired me tomorrow, I'd feel like I've had more opportunities in six months than most police people have in a whole lifetime. So from that standpoint, even though it's been difficult to adjust to, because all of a sudden from being a police chief down there I'm dealing with people at the very highest levels of government, it's been a very rewarding, very stimulating time of my life.

LEN: Is there any major concern that sometime soon you'll hear that internal alarm clock go off, realize that the dream is over and there's an organization to run?

VAUGHN: We've done an incredible amount of work in the organization, and it's been very positive forward momentum all along. So the best way I can respond to that is I hope not. It's fun, it's enjoyable, it's rewarding and I suppose after you're here for a while it becomes more routine, and the likelihood of that happening is great, but right now it feels good to be charged up.

LEN: The steering committee that sprang up in response to the gun issue seems to have temporarily bridged the gulf that previously existed between the IACP on the one hand and the Police Foundation and PERF on the other. Does this perhaps signal the start of a new era in relations between yourselves and the two other organizations?

VAUGHN: As long as I'm the executive director here, there is going to be a relationship of cooperation, of communication, of trust with all of those organizations. I think the most offensive part of IACP's history is their self-righteousness with respect to how they view other organizations. Those other organizations exist, in my opinion, because of IACP's failure to meet the needs of police executives. If they had been perceptive, if they had been attuned to what was going on, there could have been sections that dealt with minority police command officers. There wouldn't have been the great need for PERF to conduct meaningful research. There wouldn't have been that great demand for the major cities to have their concerns met outside of IACP. If IACP had been doing its job, those rifts would not have developed. And again, I will not spend my time fighting with other organizations. We're going to treat them fairly, we're going to cooperate, we're going to be up front with them, and I expect the same in return.

LEN: Are there any plans in the works right now for furthering partnerships with groups like PERF, the National Sheriffs' Association, NOBLE or other groups?

VAUGHN: There are no specific projects on the drawing board, but we'll be alert to any opportunity that will facilitate a close, cooperative, harmonious relationship between us.

LEN: Have you gotten feedback from the other groups that would suggest they are receptive to overtures you might make in this respect?

VAUGHN: It's a two-way street. At about the same time, NOBLE needed a new executive director, PERF needed a new executive director, Hubie Williams went in to the Police Foundation — so there was all new leadership there. Cary Bittick is the senior executive director of all the groups, and he's been very cooperative, very easy to work with, and I think all of us, because of our newness, have a need to discuss with each other, and we're not carrying all the old baggage around that the organizations have had in the past.

Clean sweep

LEN: As of January 1, you announced what was called a "sweeping reorganization" of IACP. In order to make the organization more responsive to the needs of police executives and to refocus staff attention on critical issues. What did you find to be wrong with the existing staff structure that would warrant a sweeping reorganization?

VAUGHN: I had always had a frustration in that, as a member police chief, whenever I called IACP headquarters I always had a feeling that people thought they were doing me a favor to talk to me. The attitude that



WHY ARE THESE MEN SMILING? Vaughn and FBI director William H. Webster have good reason to, after the FBI director stopped in at IACP headquarters to receive an award from the police chiefs' group for his support of the organization and its efforts.

Courtesy IACP Information Services

seemed to prevail inside this building was phenomenal. They would not return correspondence; many times they wouldn't even return phone calls. They would send out requests for consultants and then never acknowledge receipt of anything and nobody would ever hear from them. That was a frustration shared by a lot of police chiefs. Finally I got aggravated about it and I thought here's this association that's supposed to meet the needs of members, that's supposed to help members, and they're just out of touch with the real world of policing.

As the selection process continued, it became apparent that IACP was indeed very screwed up. There was the DOJ inquiry, the screwed-up way they went about selecting an executive director, the way in which they administered the office. I read the ASAE report, which clearly demonstrated that there were serious problems here. My discussions with others involved more closely with IACP revealed a host of very serious management failures — a lack of coordination, a lack of direction, a lack of rational reasons for doing things. And as I took over the organization, it became readily apparent that IACP was every bit as screwed up as I thought it was and other people told me it was, and even more so. People weren't working together, they had these islands unto themselves, as they were described in the ASAE report. There was this great fear when I came in that I was going to fire all the people at the bottom of the organization. I told them I'm from the old school; I believe, as Napoleon once said, there's no such thing as bad regiments, just bad colonels. When I get the colonels in order, then I'll deal with the regiments. And as I looked through this organization, there was a complete leadership failure. The kinds of salaries that were paid, and the kind of work that was performed, was a sorry commentary on what a membership organization had degenerated to.

So as I looked at it, I tried first of all to emphasize the idea that this is a service organization. We provide services, either in the form of information, special services or police organizational services. Then there's a fourth element, administrative services, which just support the operations of the rest of the organization. Then we combined functionally those activities that provided those general services, to provide a little more consistency, to avoid duplication of effort and to increase the likelihood that work could be accomplished that was of high quality and done in a timely fashion, and that these little empires that had been built in this organization would disassemble.

LEN: Were you given a blank check by the board of officers to conduct a thorough house-cleaning?

VAUGHN: I think the board generally recognized that the seriousness of the problems within IACP threatened the future, that it was not inconceivable that this organization could go bankrupt, that the mood of the membership had reached a point where people were saying to heck with IACP. As a result of that, I was given great latitude.

LEN: Was the reorganization of IACP in any way a response to the concerns voiced in recent years by dissident factions within the organization?

VAUGHN: All of this dissatisfaction clearly pointed the direction, and that's that we've got to get it resolved or there will be no IACP in the future.

LEN: Have those chiefs who were among the most vocal of the dissidents generally seemed supportive of the directions in which the organization is now heading?

VAUGHN: Up to this point I've received extraordinary support from the membership. They've been very receptive to the new ideas, seemingly very enthusiastic about the new direction, and I've not encountered any major difficulties with any of the membership groups. If anything, people are saying that at last IACP is doing something it's supposed to be doing.

LEN: What were among the "critical issues" that you felt needed addressing? Are we talking about internal issues in this instance or broader external matters?

VAUGHN: We're talking about both. This association has to be able to provide some valuable service to its membership in terms of increasing the likelihood that they can do their job better. That comes through an organizational structure that facilitates meaningful research and dissemination of that research through publications of quality and substance. It comes in providing training that enables police practitioners to do their jobs better and a variety of things like that.

The outside critical issues are things like the gun issue and so forth. There's a strong need to facilitate communications, to bring top police executives from throughout the world together to share information, to identify issues and develop a means to deal with those, either legislatively, educationally or whatever.

Health and well-being

LEN: Some time ago you suggested that there had been a loss of credibility and financial health on the part of

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Vaughn: 'We've got a long way to go'

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IACP. To tie those two matters together, where does IACP's credibility rest? Now stand in terms of the organization's ability to obtain outside grant funding?

VAUGHN: Right now I'm not concerning myself with outside grant funding, because that's what got us in a lot of trouble in the first place. But our credibility has increased dramatically in a very short period of time; I don't see it as the issue today that I did six months ago. The Federal law enforcement people in Washington have been very receptive, and they've gone out of their way to help me. So we're resolving the credibility issue; we've got a long way to go, but we've come a long way.

In terms of financial health, we've got a long way to go there. If you track IACP revenues and expenditures over the past five years, you see grant and contract revenues fall off a cliff, but you see employee costs continuing to escalate. It doesn't take a real genius to figure out that there was a lot less money coming in than there was going out, and they were trying to support a big staff organization with decreasing revenues, and that's when they started looking for easy money. That money, while at first it may have seemed attractive, given the tax ramifications it wasn't easy money at all.

LEN: Where do matters stand regarding the investigations of IACP by the Postal Service and the IRS?

VAUGHN: The postal situation is not entirely resolved from the standpoint of assessing the particular cost, but there's not an ongoing investigation. We know what the disposition is, we just don't know what it's going to cost. And I don't know when that will come about. There's no investigation that's ongoing to my knowledge — although one thing I've found about IACP is that occasionally you get surprised with things.

LEN: Since you and a new comptroller came on board late last year, what steps have been taken to get IACP back on the road to fiscal well-being?

VAUGHN: Sound fiscal management, competent book-keeping, and trying to unravel this horrendous nightmare that was created by people who simply didn't know what they were doing. Financial records were just lost or destroyed. But we're making progress, and the first movement toward that progress came when I sent a very clear message that I won't buy the argument that it's the computer's fault that we're in the financial mess we are. People run computers, people screw computers up and people will ultimately fix it.

LEN: Are you managing to keep service to members at a reasonable level while restoring fiscal health?

VAUGHN: There have not been cuts in services. In fact, services have been improved dramatically in this short period of time. The evidence of that is in the feedback I get from the field.

Operation ID

LEN: One component of the income side of IACP's balance sheet has been the controversial Operation ID program. Since that program has been in place, has it generated enough revenue for you to be able to say that it's worth the apparent headache it's also created?

VAUGHN (in a near-whisper): Absolutely not.

LEN: Do you have reason to believe that the program warrants either termination or a serious rethinking of the existing arrangement with Prevention Inc.?

VAUGHN: That has obviously been among the highest priorities for me to deal with, and I've been with all of our legal counsel to examine the program thoroughly. We've examined all of our options thoroughly, and at this point we've entered into a legally binding contract that isn't a particularly good contract with respect to IACP. Nevertheless, it's a legally binding contract and as such, based on the advice of attorneys, we will participate as a responsible business partner.

LEN: It doesn't sound as if you're even the least bit thrilled about the arrangement, even if you're prepared to fulfill your end of the bargain.

VAUGHN: Well, publicly there are some obvious difficulties associated with discussing some of the contractual provisions. It's a matter of grave concern to me because of the impact it's had on the membership and the operations of this organization, and the potential impact of tax liabilities that may have incurred. So without going further than that, my primary objective with respect to Operation ID is to do what is best for the membership of this organization in the long run. It may take a while to realize that objective, but that's what I'm working toward.

LEN: One of the criticisms of Operation ID was that many police departments already provide similar services, often free of charge to local residents. . .

VAUGHN: I may not have always agreed with the concept of Operation ID as it was advanced by IACP, but one thing that I do not agree with, with respect to what I keep hearing from its detractors, is that IACP is providing a service that they provide for free. Any police department that's providing Operation ID and suggests that they're doing it for free hasn't analyzed their budget. If they spend one dime for personnel to do it, if they spend one dime for facilities to house the program, or one dime for an engraver or for a piece of paper to record the property, they're not providing a free service to citizens, because those citizens pay for it through their tax dollars — and they may be paying a hell of a lot more than it costs somebody to subscribe to the Operation ID service. So those detractors may be attacking the program, but for the wrong reasons.

It's not a matter of paid or free. The important part is that the Operation ID that's administered at the local level provides the opportunity for local police departments to establish a much closer working relationship with their communities. That's why Operation ID

Congress is going to have to address some priorities and recognize that maybe funding some law enforcement things is inherently more important than other types of funding, and they'll have to make some tough decisions. So we're not going to roll over and play dead, however we are cognizant of the serious problem the deficit presents and we'll do our share.

LEN: All of the members of IACP's board of officers except for one predate your tenure with the organization. Thus far, have the relationships between yourself and these officers been generally cordial and supportive?

VAUGHN: They've been excellent. The board has certainly demonstrated a commitment to restoring the credibility and effectiveness of IACP, and they've certainly provided their support. Obviously the board of officers doesn't always agree on everything, and they won't always agree with me. The board of officers is to me what a city council is to the police chief. It's my job to run the organization, to sell them on ideas, to keep them informed. Their job is to analyze information, to make factual, reasonable decisions that are in the long-term best interest, and articulate policy. This organization is created so there's a clearly-defined board of officers who have a policy responsibility and an executive director who has an operational responsibility, and at this point that has jelled very well.

Break-in period

LEN: You made it clear during the last IACP conference that the organization's problems neither developed overnight, nor would they disappear overnight. Are the members still exercising the patience needed to give you a grace period in which to see matters through?

VAUGHN: Well, the longer I'm here the greater risk I

'Any time you take over an organization as screwed up as IACP was, you have a lot of latitude that you wouldn't otherwise have.'

should probably be a local issue, left to the local departments, because that kind of close working relationship could never be accomplished through a national mail program that IACP got involved in.

LEN: Has IACP made any major progress toward restoring its standing in the eyes of the National Institute of Justice or other Federal grant agencies, to the point where you will ultimately be able to obtain funds from such sources again?

VAUGHN: We have reestablished ourselves with those organizations, and I think we would have every opportunity to submit grant requests and have them reasonably considered. Right now, because of the difficulties of IACP, that's not my priority. I don't want to make this an organization that heavily relies on grants, because that's where we got into problems. A lot of meaningful research can be accomplished without large Federal grants. A tremendous amount of work can be done in a cooperative way between the law-enforcement community and the IACP, by providing fellowship opportunities for practitioners and then offsetting the cost of those through retaining publication rights. So there are ways to insure that meaningful, competent, useful research gets accomplished without going to the Federal trough and saying "We have to have \$400,000 to find out why patrolmen drink coffee on the midnight shift." There are some things that practitioners can provide some pretty solid answers for without spending hundreds of thousands of dollars to do it.

LEN: Has any thought been given to lobbying against the Administration's proposed cuts in grants for criminal justice?

VAUGHN: We're monitoring that situation very closely. The discussion at this point has centered on, yes, we need a strong national defense, but we also need a strong domestic defense, and it's the law enforcement of this country that provides that strong domestic defense.

run of making a few enemies. There are three kinds of people in this world: those who make things happen, those who watch things happen and those who wonder what happened. I've always believed that the job of a leader is to make things happen. Sometimes when you make things happen not everybody agrees with you. I guess my only consolation is that I'm a strong believer in the old saying that if they're not shooting at you, you're not in a war.

LEN: How long might members be asked to exercise patience before you can report that the end of the tunnel is in sight?

VAUGHN: I already see light at the end of the tunnel; I'm just not sure whether it's light or a big train. They just have to judge it as it progresses, and if they're pleased with the progress of the organization, fine. When I came here I told them I'm going to hold employees of IACP responsible for their performance. I'm going to reward and recognize good performance, and I'm going to penalize inferior performance to the extent that I'll eliminate those folks from the organization. And I expect them to do the same with me. The members of this organization have a right to expect a competent, efficient, effective professional association, because they're paying for it.

LEN: This all seems to lead to the question of whether the honeymoon is still on — if there was a honeymoon in the first place when you came on board.

VAUGHN: I think there was. Any time you take over an organization that's as screwed up as IACP was, you have a lot of latitude that you wouldn't otherwise have. If a chief or an executive director does his homework, presents logical, rational, reasonable approaches to problems, presents new programs that are designed to do something meaningful and useful, then the honeymoon never really is over if they see the value in what

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Kentucky caught in bind over part-time cops

Continued from Page 1

Springs, a town of about 2,000, about 50 percent of the departments that use part timers require the certification.

"I have only one [part-time officer] and I use him very sparingly," said Popham. "The reason I prefer not to have them is because of training. Full-time officers receive more training, there's more continuity when they work. It's their job and they take a much greater interest in it than part-time officers."

Popham went on to note that a civil liability lawsuit stemming from a part-time officer's actions could have a devastating effect. "I'm sure if there is a lawsuit and the officer proves not to have been trained, the city or municipal agency is going to suffer for it," he said.

The training program for part-time officers was established in 1982 at the urging of the Northern Kentucky Police Chiefs Association, according to Michael Hunter, director of law enforcement at the part-time academy. "They [the Department of Criminal Justice Training] refused to train part-time police officers, with the attitude that if we ignore them, they'll go away," said Hunter.

"The problem with that," he observed, "is that the cities are so small, especially in the northern

Kentucky area, that their budgets can't afford full-time police officers in all cases. They're not going to go away, so the consequence was that they weren't being trained at all."

The part-time officers, unlike auxiliary police, "often work their eight-hour shift totally by themselves, armed, obviously incurring liability on the city to say the least," Hunter said.

Since the program's inception, the academy has trained some 200 part-time and auxiliary officers. The program meets two nights a week over a 16-week period and ends on two Saturdays at the firing range. "It is a mini-basic training program," Hunter noted. "We cover pretty much everything that's covered at Richmond [the state's academy for full-time officers], but condensed, obviously."

Some areas, such as first aid, where the officers receive first aid certification, and firearms instruction, are not condensed. "We give them about six hours of first aid and about 24 hours of firearms instruction," said Hunter. Six hours of gun training are offered in the classroom and the other 16 hours are spent on the firing range, all using certified firearms instructors.

"We give them a six-hour block on vicarious liability which is

taught by a judge," Hunter added. "They get six hours on search and seizure, which is one area where they could incur liability."

After that, Hunter said, it is up to the department to see that the officers requalify on a quarterly or semiannual basis.

A liability problem of a different sort arose when Officer Weiss was shot, according to Robert Domalewski, an assistant professor of justice administration at the Southern Police Institute. The question was whether Weiss qualified for a state program that reimburses the estate of an officer killed in the line of duty.

"They found out he was not covered, so they had to pass special legislation," Domalewski said. "The county judge in Jefferson County petitioned the legislature and they passed this special act covering this one situation."

Weiss's mother received a \$25,000 death benefit from the state.

Logan:

Private prisons as yardstick

Continued from Page 8

meet the changing needs of the state more effectively. Less successful companies will have to absorb and thereby contain the cost of their inaccurate predictions.

The advantages of commercial prisons are not merely economic. Such prisons could also enhance justice. Many recent reforms in the justice system, such as restricting plea bargaining, imposing mandatory or fixed sentences and abolishing parole, have been designed to curb abuses of discretion and thus make punishment more uniform and just.

These reforms, however, are being undermined by fears that they will produce further and more dangerous overcrowding of prisons. Fear of crowding inspires efforts to reintroduce discretion through diversion, sentence reduction, emergency release and "early community reintegration."

The use of such discretionary mechanisms rests on a faulty assumption — that prison flow must be fine-tuned by the state because prison capacity remains virtually fixed. A penal system committed to doing justice, however, makes just the opposite assumption — that prison flow is determined by the crime rate, which is largely beyond the control of the state.

Therefore, prison capacity should be elastic; it should respond to the need. Simply to do justice a prison system must be able to expand and contract as the shifting demands of justice require.

Some critics, however, fear that commercial prisons, out of vested interest, will lobby for longer

As to what would happen if a part-time officer like Weiss shot and killed or injured a suspect, Domalewski called that a "never-never land."

"I'm not sure there is any precedent or standard to go by," he said.

Waiting in the wings to supplement small local departments are the county police, Domalewski said, with the local department handling a situation until it gets "beyond them" and the county police stepping in at that point.

In the event that a local police department were to be shut down following a budgetary calamity, the county would then respond to all calls for service, said Domalewski.

In defense of part-time officers is the argument that since many departments are understaffed and no other police protection is immediately available for the smaller cities, part-time officers can be hired for evenings and weekends, as well as for peak periods when there are many calls

for service. "What it does is allow the cities to have police protection during times when they cannot rely on the county police for coverage," said Gary Sykes, an associate professor at the Southern Police Institute.

Nonetheless, Sykes echoed the general consensus that with untrained, part-time officers the state is "sitting on a ticking time bomb."

"The cities are running a major risk of liability," said Sykes. "Police officers who are now working part time are not covered by a state insurance system." Although many fourth- and fifth-class cities carry liability insurance that covers part-time officers, many have dropped their part-timers because they cannot afford the premiums, he said.

Sykes said there has been some consideration given to state-mandated training for all sworn officers and to a requirement that all sworn officers serve full time. "That has been considered partly

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LEN interview: IACP head Jerald Vaughn

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you're doing. That's why I said that the job of an executive director is in part being a salesman. If he doesn't have that ability, he's probably going to be marginally effective. I'm not sure I buy the honeymoon thing except to the extent that the honeymoon at IACP will be only to the extent of criticisms, because you can't be all things to all people and pretty soon those criticisms will come. Right now it's not real popular to criticize the executive director, but that will not always be so, particularly when you're dealing with some of the large egos that there are in police management.

LEN: In terms of being a salesman, you have a number of different groups to sell on your ideas — the members, the board of officers, the house staff, outside constituencies, to name a few. How do you satisfy so many different constituencies with perhaps different agendas?

VAUGHN: My job is to do what I think is right and to sell ideas and substance. There's an old equation: success equals ability times hard work squared. I'm sure there are a lot of people who have the ability to do this job, and there are a lot of people who have the ability to do a lot of work. I hope that with my education, training and experience, coupled with a demonstrable ability over the last 18 years to word hard, that I'll achieve the success in IACP that allows this organization to move forward and never look back on the dark history of this past five years, and for us to achieve the kind of stature and effectiveness so that we can bring about real improvements in law enforcement.

LEN: As matters now stand, would you be able to safely say that you're on the brink of a new dawn for IACP?

VAUGHN: I think it is. As I look out there, the potential is just phenomenal, sometimes a little overwhelming. But potential is one thing; being smart enough to capitalize on it is another. It's a new dawn if we make it a new dawn, and that will occur only through competent, effective leadership in the board of officers, who make wise policy decisions, competent, effective leadership in the form of an executive director and senior staff that make wise business decisions, a willingness of headquarters staff to work hard to accomplish those things, and a willingness of the membership to accept it. There's a new dawn, but it takes people to make it happen.

sentences or broader use of imprisonment as a criminal sanction. Aside from the fact that most of the public might approve of anyone lobbying for more and longer imprisonment, this fear reflects a misconception of the nature of business under conditions of competition.

Most profit-makers do attempt to drum up business. On the whole, however, businesses succeed not by stimulating spurious demand, but by accurately anticipating both the nature and level of real demand. This is true whether demand is rising or falling, and particularly if it is shifting. The ability to predict and respond is far more important than any supposed power to artificially stimulate demand.

Howard:

Yes to drug testing

Continued from Page 8

political principle rise in such force that the officials charged with alleviating the condition are obliged to resort to methods of damage control that avoid addressing the heart of the problem.

For years the United States has been urging governments in Europe and Asia, as well as Latin America, to put pressure on their citizens not to grow, manufacture and export drugs. Meanwhile, the United States is unwilling to put pressure on its own citizens not to use drugs. This double standard cannot be upheld by any objective analysis. It is arrogant and unjust.

American culture has been

Public policy is subject to lobbying by nonprofit organizations and public-employee unions as well as by commercial companies. The interests of any of these groups may or may not coincide with the public interest. Allowing them to compete is a better method of protecting the public interest than is granting a monopoly to one particular type of service provider while excluding all others.

In sum, elasticity in the supply of imprisonment can enhance both efficiency and justice. Commercial prisons, with efficient management, multiple vendors and renewable, adjustable contracts, offer an increased prospect of achieving this necessary flexibility.

morally emasculated by a value-neutral philosophy that has been institutionalized and reinforced by the mass media.

For the first time in recent years, a governmental commission has had the wisdom and the courage to brave the wrath of the political-principle purists by presenting a set of recommendations that penalizes individual conduct that is harmful to the society.

It is high time for the nation to recognize that it cannot resolve its most severe domestic problems until it casts off the moral and ethical paralysis that has crippled public policy-making for four decades.

Terrorism Advisor. The Terrorism Research and Communication Center, located in the U.S. Virgin Islands, is seeking candidates for the position of international operations advisor. Successful candidate will report to the director.

The position requires an individual who is a U.S. citizen with an accredited master's degree (doctorate preferred), at least 10 years supervisory experience in news, DOD-MI, NSA, DIA or CIA field operations abroad, and a basic knowledge of counter-terrorism tactics.

The position offers an annual \$75,000 renewable consultancy contract, and requires extensive travel abroad.

Send resume in confidence to: Thomas P. O'Connor, Director, TRACC, P.O. Box 1547, New York, NY 10163. Deadline: May 31, 1986.

Police Officers. The Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department is accepting applications for entry-level police officer positions.

Applicants must at least 21 years of age (no maximum) at time of testing, and must be a U.S. citizen with high school diploma or GED certificate. Applicants must also have vision no worse than 20/200 in each eye.

Excellent starting salary offered, along with comprehensive benefits package. Generous holidays, along with paid vacation and sick leave and excellent retirement benefits. Uniforms and equipment furnished by the department.

To obtain additional information or to apply, write or call: Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, Personnel Bureau, 400 E. Stewart, Las Vegas, NE 89101. (702) 386-3497.

Police Officer, Certified. The Tucson Police Department is

recruiting "quality" certified police officers. Candidates must be currently certified by the Arizona Law Enforcement Officer Advisory Council or an equivalent certifying agency of another state. Applicants must be at least 21 years of age at the time of completion of academy.

Candidates must also meet the following requirements: vision no worse than 20/100 uncorrected in each eye, correctable to 20/20 in one eye and 20/30 in the other; pass written and physical fitness tests; undergo comprehensive background investigation, psychological evaluation, placement interview and medical examination, and pass polygraph examination.

Preferences will be given to applicants who meet all of the following criteria: employment with an agency serving a population greater than 50,000; street experience in excess of one year, and law enforcement employment that includes at least some portion of the 12-month period prior to application. Minimum starting salary is \$1,771 per month; maximum starting salary is \$1,956 per month. The next test will be offered on May 20, 1986.

Inquiries should be directed to Sgt. Mariann Hermes-Hardy, Recruitment Coordinator, Tucson Police Department, Personnel Section-Recruiting, P.O. Box 1071, Tucson, AZ 85702-1071. Telephone: (602) 791-4529.

Training Coordinator/Administrator. The Criminal Justice Training and Education Center in Toledo, Ohio, is seeking an experienced administrator.

Responsibilities of the position include: course design, scheduling, monitoring and report writing. Candidates should have a background that demonstrates hard work, reliability and self-motivation. Bachelor's degree required; master's preferred. Law

enforcement or related experience is required, and experience as a teacher or trainer is preferred.

Salary ranges from \$25,000 to \$30,000 depending on qualifications.

To apply, send resume, including references, to: Director, Criminal Justice Training and Education Center, 945 S. Detroit Avenue, Toledo, OH 43614.

Police Officers. Trinidad, Colo., a city of 10,000, has entry-level openings for police patrolmen.

Applicants must have at least a high school education, and must be at least 21 years old at time of appointment. Candidates must be able to successfully pass a written test, physical agility test, polygraph exam, psychological screening, medical examination and state certification. Applicants will be notified of next test date. Starting salary is \$13,166 per year, plus benefits.

Apply to: Trinidad Police Department, P.O. Box 775, Trinidad, CO 81082.

Police Officers. The City of Arlington, Tex., is seeking new officers for its police department. Arlington is located near Dallas and Fort Worth.

Applicants must be between age 21 and 35, with weight proportionate to height (maximum weight is three pounds per inch of height). Vision must be no worse than 20/100 uncorrected, correctable to 20/20, and applicants must have a college degree.

The position of police officer offers an entry-level salary of \$2,153. Among the fringe benefits are three to four weeks paid vacation (depending on longevity), nine paid holidays per year, paid health and life insurance, college tuition reimbursement program, sick leave, and all uniforms and equipment furnished.

To obtain further information, write to: Police Recruiting Office, Arlington Police Department, 6000 W. Pioneer Parkway, Arlington, TX 76013.

Chief of Police. The City of Rochester, Minn., population 60,000, is seeking qualified applicants to head a department of 117 employees (97 sworn) and an annual budget of \$5.5 million.

Applicants must have the following credentials: a minimum of five years senior command experience in law enforcement; an

undergraduate degree (or the equivalent) in law enforcement, criminal justice or a related field, and demonstrated leadership and administrative ability, including extensive knowledge of modern police administration.

Salary is commensurate with qualifications, and excellent fringe benefits are offered. To apply, send resume in confidence to: Director of Employee Relations, City of Rochester, 224 First Avenue, S.W., Room 107, Rochester, MN 55902. Deadline for applications is May 2, 1986.

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Training for part-timers at issue in Kentucky

Continued from Page 13

because of liability. With the lack of professional training it's only a matter of time before there will be some civil actions that will create enormous, expensive problems for local jurisdictions."

The matter of state-mandated training ultimately rests in the hands of the State Legislature, which meets every two years. But according to Ed Miller, deputy

secretary of the Department of Criminal Justice Training, the problem is to a certain extent one of definitions.

"There are all kinds of different situations," he noted. "You have part-time officers who may be working over a weekend or something. It could be anything from parking cars to actually policing a town. You have so many different types of part-time officers."

— By Jennifer Nislow

Behan, others targeted in gun groups' backlash

Continued from Page 1

Be silenced in spite of the First Amendment."

The chief has apparently received solid support from County Executive Hutchinson, the media and the public. "We had our budget message and two of the county councilmen complimented the county executive on the support he has given me during this attack," Behan said.

Behan maintains that the two gun groups went so far this time that their strategies have backfired. "People realize that law enforcement has not taken a position against guns but a position against the killing and the maiming and I think the public understands that," he said.

According to Jerald R.

Vaughn, executive director of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Behan is not the only target of a gun-lobby backlash. "The chief in Tampa, Fla., is being treated similarly and I understand action is being taken against chiefs in Minnesota and California who opposed McClure-Volkmer," he said.

Vaughn contends that there has been a marked change in the character and focus of the NRA. "They are not an organization anymore that represents hunters and sportsmen and has a focus on gun safety," he observed. "They have moved to a very dangerous position, almost extreme, in their objective of controlling guns throughout the nation."

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BOUNCE BEHAN

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Upcoming Events

JUNE

- 16-17. **Hnatege Negotiations**. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Winchester, Va. Fee: \$350.
- 16-17. **The Tectical Edge: Surviving High-Risk Patrol**. Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Lansing, Mich. Fee: \$75 (officers); \$85 (spouses).
- 16-20. **Advanced Crime Prevention**. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$325.
- 16-20. **Police Instructor Development**. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Minneapolis/St. Paul, Minn. Fee: \$425 (member agencies); \$475 (nonmember agencies).
- 16-20. **Video Operations**. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla.
- 16-20. **Homicide Investigation**. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$150.
- 16-20. **Microcomputer Assisted TAR**. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$400.
- 17-19. **Police Fleet Management**. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in San Antonio, Tex. Fee: \$375 (member agencies); \$425 (nonmember agencies).
- 17-20. **Technical Countermeasures**. Presented by the Peregrine Institute of Security.
- 17-20. **The Investigation of Computer Fraud**. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$425 (member agencies); \$475 (nonmember agencies).
- 18-20. **Bicycle Law Enforcement**. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$295.
- 21-22. **Win Seminar**. Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Seattle. Fee: \$75 (officers); \$80 (spouses).
- 22-28. **Managing the Recruit Training Function**. Presented by the Criminal Justice & Public Safety Training Center. To be held in Rochester, N.Y. Fee: \$550.
- 23-25. **Officer in Trouble Seminar**. Sponsored by Fraternal Order of Police Lodge

- No. 1, Washington, D.C. To be held in Washington. Registration fee: \$185.
- 23-27. **Police Records Management**. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Houston. Fee: \$425 (member agencies); \$475 (nonmember agencies).
- 23-27. **Drog Unit Commander Seminar**. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$325.
- 24-28. **The Media Interview and the Law Enforcement Executive**. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in San Antonio, Tex. Fee: \$375 (member agencies); \$425 (nonmember agencies).
- 25-28. **Uniform Crime Reporting School**. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. To be held in Huntsville, Tex. Free registration.
- 25-27. **Bomb Incident Management**. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Colorado Springs, Colo. Fee: \$375 (member agencies); \$425 (nonmember agencies).
- 29-July 2. **Annual Meeting & Seminar Program**. Presented by the International Association for Hospital Security. To be held in Las Vegas.
- 30-July 1. **Physical Security: Condos, Hotels, Offices & Resorts**. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Chicago. Fee: \$350.

JULY

- 1-2. **Contemporary Investigative Technology**. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Chicago. Fee: \$350.
- 2-3. **Corporate Aircraft Security**. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Chicago. Fee: \$350.
- 7-11. **Investigation of Missing Children**. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Minneapolis/St. Paul, Minn. Fee: \$375 (member agencies); \$425 (nonmember agencies).
- 7-11. **Locks & Lockdog Devices**. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. To

- be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$650.
- 7-11. **Investigation of Economic Crime/White-Collar Crime**. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Denver. Fee: \$425 (member agency); \$475 (nonmember agency).
9. **Critical Incident Communication for Dispatchers**. Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Oklahoma City. Fee: \$45.
- 9-13. **World Congress of Victimology**. To be held in Lake Buena Vista, Fla. For further information, write or call: World Congress, 2333 North Vernon Street, Arlington, VA 22207, (703) 628-8872.
- 14-15. **Contemporary Investigative Technology**. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in San Diego. Fee: \$350.
- 14-16. **Introductory Microcomputer Workshop for the Police Manager**. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$325.
- 14-18. **Comprehensive Police Intelligence Workshop**. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Colorado Springs, Colo. Fee: \$425 (member agency); \$475 (nonmember agency).
- 14-18. **Microcomputer Workshop for Police Applications**. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$450.
- 14-18. **Progressive Patrol Administration**. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in San Diego. Fee: \$425 (member agency); \$475 (nonmember agency).
- 15-17. **Introduction to Narcotic Enforcement**. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$295.
- 16-18. **Crime Prevention through Environmental Design**. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$250.
- 21-22. **Hostage Negotiations**. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Toronto. Fee: \$350.

- 21-23. **Executive and Dignitary Protection**. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in London, England.
- 21-25. **Managing the Criminal Investigation Function**. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Atlanta. Fee: \$425 (member agency); \$475 (nonmember agency).
- 21-25. **Technical Surveillance I**. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. Fee: \$650.
- 27-31. **Ninth Annual Vehicular Homicide/DWI Conference**. Sponsored by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Chicago. Fee: \$340.
- 28-29. **Contemporary Terrorism**. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Quebec. Fee: \$350.
- 28-29. **Contemporary Investigative Technology**. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Madison, Wisc. Fee: \$350.
- 28-30. **Institutional Crime Prevention**. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$250.
- 28-Aug. 1. **Police Personnel Administration**. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Reno, Nev. Fee: \$425 (member agency); \$475 (nonmember agency).
- 28-Aug. 8. **Basic Drug Law Enforcement**. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$475.
- 29-31. **Police Discipline**. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$300.
- AUGUST**
4. **Symposium on Psychological Screening of Police Candidates**. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$175 (member agencies); \$195 (nonmember agencies).
- 4-8. **Managing a DWI Program**. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$325.
- 11-15. **Technical Surveillance I**. Presented

- by the National Intelligence Academy. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$850.
- 11-15. **Managing the Police Training Function**. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Reno, Nev. Fee: \$425 (member agencies); \$475 (nonmember agencies).
- 11-15. **Microcomputer Programming with a Data Base Management System**. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$575.
- 12-15. **Crime Analysis**. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Chicago. Fee: \$375 (member agencies); \$425 (nonmember agencies).
- 12-15. **Investigation of Commercial Vehicle Accidents**. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$325.
- 13-14. **Contemporary Investigative Technology**. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Savannah, Ga. Fee: \$350.
- 18-20. **Investigation of Motorcycle Accidents**. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$295.
- 18-20. **Public Information Officer's Seminar**. Presented by the Southwestern Legal Foundation. To be held in Dallas.
- 18-20. **Anti-Terrorism/Crisis Management**. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$250.
- 18-22. **Criminal Profiling**. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$350.
- 18-22. **Surveillance Operations**. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. Fee: \$650.
- 18-22. **Investigation of Child Abuse and Sexual Exploitation**. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Columbus, Ohio. Fee: \$425 (member agencies); \$475 (nonmember agencies).
- 18-22. **Photography in Traffic Accident Investigation**. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$325.
- 19-21. **Street Survival II**. Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Valley Forge, Pa. Fee: \$110.
- 20-22. **Police Dispatcher Training**. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Las Vegas. Fee: \$375 (member agencies); \$425 (nonmember agencies).

Directory of Training Sources Listed

- American Jail Association, c/o Beth Love, AJA Project Coordinator, Contact Center Inc., P.O. Box 81826, Lincoln, NE 68501, (402) 464-0604.
- ANACAPA Sciences Inc., Law Enforcement Programs, Drawer Q, Santa Barbara, CA 93102.
- Broward County Criminal Justice Institute, Broward Community College, 3501 S.W. Devie Road, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33314, (305) 475-6790.
- Calibre Press, 668 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062.
- Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH 44106, (216) 368-3308.
- Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019, (212) 247-1800.
- Criminal Justice & Public Safety Training Center, 3055 Brighton-Henrietta Town Line Road, Rochester, NY 14623-2790, (716) 427-7710.
- Criminal Justice Training Center, Modesto Junior College, 2201 Blue Gum Avenue, P.O. Box 4065, Modesto, CA 95362, (209) 675-6487.
- Criminal Justice Training and Education Center, Attn: Ms. Jeanne L. Klein, 945 S. Detroit Avenue, Toledo, OH 43614, (419) 382-5665.
- Dade-Miami Criminal Justice Assessment Center, Attn: Dr. Arthur L. Benton, 11380 N.W. 27th Avenue, Miami, FL 33167, (305) 347-1476.
- Delinquency Control Institute, Tyler Building, 3801 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, CA 90007.
- Florida Institute for Law Enforcement,

- St. Petersburg Junior College, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733.
- Georgia Police Academy, 959 E. Confederate Ave., P.O. Box 1456, Atlanta, GA 30371, Tele: (404) 658-6105.
- Hocking Technical College, Special Events Office, Nelsonville, OH 45764, (614) 753-3591, ext. 319.
- Institute of Police Technology and Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216.
- Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College, Gainesville, GA 30601-3897.
- International Association of Chiefs of Police, 13 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20878, (301) 948-0922.
- International Association for Hospital Security, P.O. Box 637, Lombard, IL 60148, (312) 963-0990.
- International Association for the Study of Organized Crime, St. Xavier College, Chicago, IL 60655, (312) 779-3300.
- Kent State Police Training Academy, Stockdale Safety Building, Kent, OH 44242, (216) 872-3070.
- Milwaukee Area Technical College, 1016 North Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis. 53203.
- Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association, P.O. Box 999, Darien, CT 06820, (203) 655-2908.
- National Alliance for Safe Schools, 501 North Interregional, Austin, TX 78702, (512) 396-8698.
- National Association of Fire Investigators, 53 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, IL 60604, (312) 939-6050.
- National Association of Police Planners, c/o Ms. Lillian Taylor, Portsmouth Police Department, 711 Crawford Street, Portsmouth, VA 23704, (804) 393-8289.
- National College of Juvenile Justice, P.O. Box 8970, Reno, NV 89507, (702) 784-6012.
- National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, P.O. Box 8970, Reno, NV 89507.
- National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292.
- National Intelligence Academy, Attn: David D. Barrett, 1300 Northwest 62nd Street, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33309, Telephone: (305) 776-5500.
- National Police Institute, 405 Humphreys Building, Central Missouri State University, Warrensburg, MO 64093-5119.
- New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, Babson College, Drawer E, Babson Park, MA 02157.
- Officer in Trouble Seminar, c/o Capt. William Freeman, Seminar Director, 19401 St. Johnsbury Lane, Germantown, MD 20874, (301) 963-7224.
- Pennsylvania State University, McKeesport Campus, Continuing Education Department, University Drive, McKeesport, PA 15132, (412) 678-9501.
- Pennsylvania State University, S-159 Human Development Bldg., University Park, PA 16802.
- Peregrine Institute of Security, 68 Vestry Street, New York, NY 10013.
- Police Executive Development Institute (POLEX), The Pennsylvania State University, S159 Human Development Building, University Park, PA 16802, (814) 863-0282.
- Professional Police Services Inc., P.O. Box 10902, St. Paul, MN 55110, (612) 464-1080.
- Richard W. Kobetz and Associates, North Mountain Pines Training Center, Arcadia Manor, Route Two, Box 100, Berryville, VA 22611, (703) 955-1128 (24-hour desk).
- Sam Houston State University, Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Box 2296, Huntsville, TX 77341.
- Sirchia Finger Print Laboratories, Criminalistics Training Center, 114 Triangle Drive, P.O. Box 30576, Raleigh, NC 27622.
- Southern Police Institute, Attn: Ma. Shirley Beck, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292, (502) 588-6591.
- Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 707, Richardson, TX 76801, (214) 690-2370.
- Traffic Institute, 555 Clark Street, P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204.
- University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education, 2800 Pennsylvania Avenue, Wilmington, DE 19806, (302) 738-8155.
- Western Society of Criminology, c/o Joyce McAlexander, School of Public Administration, Criminal Justice Program, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182, (619) 265-6224.

Top cop says so long in Pittsburgh

Continued from Page 3

that he was never given the opportunity or the tools by which to properly operate the police bureau," said Wagner.

Wagner also asserted that Norton had repeatedly asked Coll to resign. "It's unfortunate, but it's the truth," he said. Norton denied the charge.

Coll's progress through the police department's ranks was a rapid one following his joining the force in 1960. He was promoted to sergeant in 1967 and to lieutenant a year later. He was then promoted to acting inspector and to assistant superintendent. In 1975, after just 15 years on the job, he was named superintendent.

Of his tenure, Coll said there has been no hint of corruption or scandals, and the city has chalked up among the lowest crime statistics in the country for a city of its size. "There aren't too many people who can boast of those things," he said.

Law Enforcement News

Vol. XII, No. 9

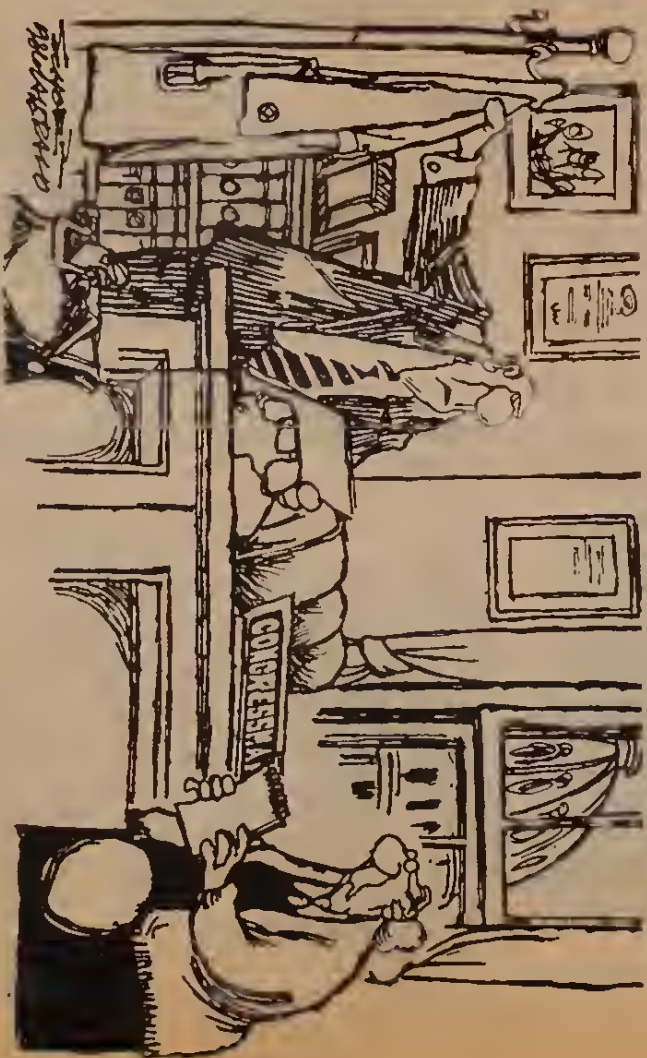
A publication of John Jay College of Criminal Justice

May 5, 1986

John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY
Law Enforcement News
444 West 56th Street
New York, NY 10019

More bang for their bucks:

The National Rifle Association's high-powered, big-money campaign to roll back gun controls pays off in the House, but police groups claim partial victory in retaining Federal curbs on handgun sales. **See Page 1.**



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